INSURANCE
All Indian Companies have done well in 1929
13

REGD. NO. B. 1063

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE
The credit for this belongs to our people.
14

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

VOL. XIX NO. 257- BOMBAY TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1931. PRICE ONE ANNA.

Emergency Meeting Of Congress Cabinet On November 7 In Bombay

Mahatma's Cable To Sirdar

CONCERN ABOUT HAPPENINGS IN BENGAL & U. P.

BARDOLI, Nov. 2.

It is understood, on reliable authority, that Mahatma Gandhi, who has been kept fully informed by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel of the happenings in this country, particularly in Bengal and the agrarian trouble in the United Provinces, has cabled to the Sirdar for his considered opinion and advice regarding his programme in Europe, including the advisability of his early return to India.

An emergency meeting of the Congress Working Committee has been called by the President for November 7 at Bombay to ascertain the opinion of the Committee on the matter. It is also understood that the President has invited Mr. Subash Chandra Bose and Mr. Nirmala Chandra Chander to attend the meeting.—A. P.

"Mac" Gets Time To Attend To R. T. Conference.

LONDON, Nov. 2.

Mr. MacDonald is concentrating on the Round Table Conference to-day. He interviewed Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru and the Aga Khan in the morning, and will be seeing Lord Sankey and Sir Samuel Hoare later in the day.

It is expected that the Premier will confer with Gandhiji tomorrow morning.—Reuter.

MEETING OF BOMBAY CABINET

Govt. Retrenchment Plans.

POONA, Nov. 2.

The first meeting of the Governor's Cabinet since Sir Frederick Sykes taking over charge was held at the Council Hall this morning when, besides the Executive Council Members and the Ministers, there were also present all the Secretaries and the Retrenchment Committee Secretary, Mr. C. H. Bristow.

The meeting lasted for over two hours. It is understood that the purpose of the meeting was mainly to consider the financial measures to effect retrenchment to be included in the next budget. As no final decision has yet been reached on the problem it is learnt that there will be another Cabinet meeting to consider the same question, possibly on the 4th instant.

NO SAVING AS ORIGINALLY EXPECTED.

The Bombay Retrenchment Committee which has been sitting from day to day is nearing the completion of its labours. The Committee last week consulted the Chief Conservator of Forests. In the course of this week the Committee is expected to examine the Superintending Engineer of Public Health. The Committee will sit here till November 7th and reassemble in Bombay on 12th instant. Meanwhile it is understood that Mr. C. H Bristow, the Secretary, will be engaged in preparing the provisional draft report so that the members may give their final touches and submit the final report to Government by 31st November. Although, there is no definite material on which to base premises, it is strongly believed that the Committee will not be able to show a saving of anything like one crore, as was originally expected—A. P.

NO ESTABLISMENT OF SOCIALISM THROUGH R. T. C.

Mr. Shiva Rao's Lament.

DARK FUTURE FOR INDIAN WORKING CLASS INSPITE OF SWARAJ

(From Our Staff Correspondent.)

LONDON, Nov. 2.

Addressing a well attended meeting of Indian students at Gower Street this afternoon Mr. B. Shivrao gave a comprehensive survey of the Indian Labour movement. Mr. Shivrao said despite many handicaps the movement had made great strides. Its potentiality for future was very great. They could not make much headway due to the illiteracy of the working class which was deliberately kept uneducated.

GOVT. HELP CAPITALISTS.

Referring to industrial disputes the speaker maintained the police practically were to be found on the side of the employers. They bring pressure on strikers and shop-keepers, the former to return to work and the latter not to supply provisions to strikers. Even in some cases, he declared, the police enter strikers' premises to get them to work. He believed that Government does not allow the mass movement of workers to grow, however legitimate may be its claims, but keeps its whole machinery at the disposal of capitalists.

LABOUR HAS NO COMMUNALISM.

Explaining the political significance of the Conference from the economic stand-point of the working-class Mr. Shivrao had no hesitation in condemning communalism which would break the solidarity of the working-class. There was no real division between Hindu and Muslim workers and even Muslim workers would return Mr. Joshi or any Hindu labourite to the Legislatures in preference to Mr. Jinnah. Separate electorates would serve as powerful barriers in the growth of the Labour movement. They wanted adult suffrage with joint electorates without any reservation of seats to capitalists classes. Labour could then take the best care of itself.

DARK FUTURE.

The speaker was convinced that if political power was transferred to the Indian people the problem will not be solved as it will then assume a socio-economic character. It was not enough to have self-Government, but they must have Good Government. He was glad that the Congress is committeed to adult suffrage and the fundamental rights enunciated at the Karachi Congress. The communal problem was only a bogey created for us by foreigners. The future as he could see was, despite the promise of Swaraj, utterly dark as the problem would still remain as to how best to satisfy the aspirations of the Indian masses working in factories and fields.

WHAT BRITISH RULE MEANS.

British rule was bad not only as negation of self-government but also the utter denial of the living any civilised man is entitled to. If our National Government, did not respond to the aspirations of the masses, the methods which were used against foreign domination may be used aganst it as well. He was deeply concerned with every little thing that Mahatma Gandhi does with the object of attaining Swaraj for 98 per cent poor and not for two per cent rich. Therefore unless India changes herself quickly to altered conditions in the coming political reforms, though there may not be a political revolution an economic revolution was as certain as day-light.

NO SOCIALISM THROUGH R. T. C.

Speaker concluded that it was not possible to aim at the overthrow of Capitalism and the establishment of Socialism through the R.T.C. but he and Messrs. Joshi, and Giri were there to secure for the working-class some rights which are denied to the workers to-day. They wanted to press forward their claims on every available occasion.

In answer to a question Mr. Shivrao contended that some of Indian newspapers Anglo-Indians or Nationalist, were not genuinely in support of Indian labour movement and there was a searching of heart amongst them. When the Congress passed the resolution on the fundamental rights he did not want the mere assurance of the Congress to look after the workers' interest, but insisted that a small party which was inside the Congress in support of the Labour class must boldly come forward to identify themselves whole-heartedly with the Labour movement.

Full Transfer Of Political Power Wanted By Muslims.

R. T. C. DELEGATES NOT TRULY REPRESENTATIVE.

A meeting of the Presidency Committee of the Nationalist Muslim Party (Bombay Presidency Branch) was held in the office of the Party at Hoosein Mansion "A" Motlibai Street when Mr. S. A Brelvi presided.

The following resolution was moved by Moulvi Mohamed Ali M.A. (Cantab) and seconded by Mr. Fakir Mohamed Sajan and unanimously passed.

"This Meeting of the Presidency Committee of the Nationalist Muslim Party (Bombay Presidency Branch) places on record its determination to accept no constitution which does not give to the government of the country effective control over the Army, Finance, and Foreign Affairs.

NOT REPRESENTATIVES.

The following resolution moved by Mr. M. C. Chagla, and seconded by Dr. Gour and supported by Mr. Hassan Ali Khairaz and Mr. Arzoo, was unanimously passed.

"The Committee while repudiating the claim of the Muslim members of the Round Table Conference belonging to the Aga Khan Group to represent the Muslim Community, endorses the scheme of Communal settlement formulated by the Working Committee of the All-India National Congress."

BLOCK NEAR KIRKEE PARTIALLY REMOVED.

BOMBAY, Nov. 2.

The Divisional Transportation Superintendent at Victoria Terminus states with reference to the block near Kirkee on the G.I. P. S. E. Line.— Through running has been resumed. Single line working was introduced at 9 p.m. last night.—A. P.

RACE FOR U. S. PRESIDENCY.

Borah As Nominee Of Republicans

(Special Cable).

LONDON, Nov. 2.

New York.—A group of Progressive Republicans is understood to have offered to finance Senator Borah as a regular Republican nominee for the Presidency in 1932. Mr. Borah is impressed but is still undecided.—Reuter.

MORE GOLD FOR FRANCE.

231 Kegs Received From New York.

(Special Cable).

LONDON, Nov. 2.

Cherbourg.—The S. S. "Bremen" landed here to-day 231 kegs of gold of the value of 280 millions francs consigned from New York. They were at once despatched by train to Paris.—Reuter.

COMMUNIST DEMONSTRATION IN NICE.

Fight With Police And Many Arrests.

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Nov. 2.

Nice.—For hours this morning hundreds of Italian and French Communists paraded the streets near the Italian Consulate, jeering, hissing and insulting everybody who entered the Consulate.

They were very sore because within the Consulate ex-servicemen were unveiling the monument to the war dead when the band within consulate garden played Marseillaise and Giovinezza, Communists without almost caused a stampede, a large force of police with utmost difficulty holding them in leash. The paroxysm found an outlet in shouts of "assassins" and "down with fascism" and furious whistling.

There was some fighting after the meeting and many arrests were made.—Reuter.

"REDS" AND NAZIS IN A CLASH.

Two Communists Shot Dead.

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Nov. 2.

Berlin.—Two communists were shot dead by a Nazi during a fight to-day at Badoberan between the Nazis and Communists. A party of latter surprised a group of Nazis tearing down Communist posters. A fight immediately broke out between the factions. The Nazi responsible for shooting was taken to hospital seriously wounded.—Reuter.

MOTOR ACCIDENT AT BELGAUM

BELGAUM, Oct. 31.

(By Mail).

A serious motor accident occured here on Thursday night on the Belgaum—Balekundri road at a place 8 miles from Belgaum. The lorry was occupied by some 12 Brahmin men and women who were returning from a religious festival at Balekundri. The lorry in an attempt to avoid a buffalo on the road dashed against a road side tree and consequently the foot of the car was smashed caused multiple injuries to all the passengers.

Among the passengers was Dr. Miss Kamala Gajendragadkar who opened her dispensary here only recently. All the injured are progressing in the Belgaum Civil Hospital.—A. P.

VICEROY'S EXECUTIVE COUNCIL MEETS

DELHI, Nov. 2.

The Viceroy held a meeting of the Executive Council to-day.

Sir Joseph Bhore received today a delegation of Postal employees who have been holding a conference during the week-end and hard their views on the retrenchment proposals.—A. P.

"SIND WILL ALWAYS BE A DEFICIT PROVINCE"!

—:o:—

Financial Aspect Of Separation Scheme.

GOVERNMENT COMMITTEE'S REPORT

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Nov. 2.

Facts and Views presented by the Sind Financial Enquiry Committee will perhaps serve as a cold douch to enthusiasts of separation. Mr. Miles Irving, until recently the Commissioner of Lahore Division, and Mr. D. G. Harris, Consulting Engineer, Government of India, have brought out a report which is a valuable document, full of statistical information requiring detailed examination by the people of Sind.

The Committee lays down its considered view that Sind, if separated from Bombay Presidency and made into a Governor's province with reforms more or less on the scale which exists in Assam, then there will be for that province initial deficit of Rs. 110.42 Lakhs which figure unless the Lloyd Barrage comes to the rescue will grow to a deficit of Rs. 144.19 lakhs in 30 years.

The language of the Report is throughout very definite. At one place the committee remarks, "If the result of our investigation was to exhibit a deficit it was for the representatives of Sind to show the deficit should be met."

Referring to the basic estimates committee observes that Sind must clearly pay that portion of pre-Reforms Irrigation Debt which was incurred on works situated in Sind on the same line as similar debt is paid by other provinces. Further they remark that the only equitable distribution both of assets and debt is for Bombay to take over all assets situated in the Presidency proper and for Sind to take over all those situated in Sind, each party taking with its assets any liability attaching thereto.

EMPHATIC CONCLUSIONS.

As regards reforms to be introduced in Sind Committee while realising that administration framed on the lines of that prevailing in Assam is open to charge of being topheavy remarks that topheaviness is almost inevitable for province so small as Sind will be. The conclusion of the committee is no less definite. "There is no question of Sind standing surety for Sukkur Barrage. The Problem is whether the Barrage can stand surety for Sind". The barrage itself is declared unproductive work. The Committee therefore finally charge the people who are keen on separation with the duty of finding whether the deficit of Rs. 110.42 lakhs will be met with additional sources of revenue or by retrenchment. The delegates to the Round Table Conference if they all continue their labours will so far as this question is concerned be faced with a report which practically negatives the proposal for the separating Sind from Bombay Presidency.

NEW DELHI, Nov. 2.

"Sind will always be a deficit Province. The deficit will not fall below a crore of rupees until the fourteenth year after separation, the ultimate deficit on the full development of the Lloyd Barrage project being Rs. 63-71 lakhs." This is the finding of Messrs. Miles Irving and D. G. Harris, appointed by the Government of India in accordance with the recommendation of the Round Table Conference to examine the probable revenue and expenditure of a separated Sind and security of debt on the Sukkur Barrage.

The Committee emphasises that it is for representatives of Sind to show how the deficit should be met. They have to decide what rates the cultivators of Sind should shoulder for irrigation from the Lloyd Barrage. In the light of these rates, the future prospects of Sind will have to be reviewed.

Assessing the basic figures, the Committee opines that the only equitable distribution both of assets and debts is for Bombay to take over all assets situated in the Presidency proper and for Sind to take over all those situated in Sind, each party taking with its assets any liabilities attaching to them. This principle has been adopted in the past whenever redistributions of territory have been made.

The Committee's estimate of the total basic revenue is Rs. 182-42 lakhs and of total basic expenditure is Rs. 279-82 lakhs. Thus there is a basic deficit of Rs. 97-40 lakhs. The Committee calculates the total cost of separation at Rs. 11-05 lakhs making a total deficit of Rs. 108-45 lakhs. This is without taking into account the Lloyd Barrage and Canals Projects.

Referring to these projects the Committee calculates that the amount of debt chargeable on Sind on 31st March 1933 will amount to Rs. 23-21 crores. But as in the case of most irrigation schemes future prospects of the Province will depend upon the rate which can be obtained for water and for prices at which waste Government lands can be sold.

The Committee has worked out a scheme showing that the ultimate net profit which can be anticipated after 30 years of completion of the Sukkur Barrage is only Rs. 24 lakhs.

The Committee remarks that the financial prospects of the project would be precarious in the extreme and on the criterion utilised in the case of the Irrigation Scheme, it would be classed as unproductive work.

Finally the Committee after taking all the various factors into consideration points out that a separated Sind will have to face an initial deficit of Rs. 110-12 lakhs which unless the Lloyd Barrage comes to the rescue will grow to a deficit of 144-19 lakhs in 30 years.

There is obviously no question of Sind standing surety for the Barrage. The problem is whether the Barrage can stand surety for Sind.

The cultivators of Sind should decide what rates they would shoulder for irrigation from the Barrage. It is for the people of Sind to decide whether by provision of additional sources of revenue or by retrenchment, the deficits can be removed.—A. P.

ARMISTICE DAY PARADE OF EX-SERVICE MEN

NEW DELHI, Nov. 2.

There will be a parade of Ex-Service men on November 11 will be inspected by the Viceroy after Their Excellencies have attended the Armistice Day Service at St. James' Church, Delhi. An Armistice Ball will be held at Old Delhi Club in aid of the funds of the Association on November 12.—A. P.

New Delhi, Nov. 2—Sir Ernest and Lady Hotson are expected to arrive in New Delhi at the Viceroy's House for a few days on the 14th November.—A. P.

MINERS' LEADER DEAD

Mr. A. J. Cook

London, November 2.

Mr. A. J. Cook, Miners Leader, is dead.

A SKETCH.

The premature death of Arthur James Cook, the well-known Miners' leader, removes from the British Labour leadership a front rank man. He was General Secretary of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain, and a member of the General Council of the Trade Union Congress. He was born at Wookey in Somerset, the son of a soldier who was in the Army for 21 years. He was educated first at an elementary school and later at the London Labour College and worked underground as a miner in the pits, especially in the Rhondda area for 21 years.

TWICE IMPRISONED.

He figured prominently in the strikes and lock-outs of 1918 and 1921, when on both occasions he was imprisoned. Apart from his Labour activities, he served on three Government Coal Commissions and went to Geneva as International Government delegate to the Coal Conference. He was a member of the executive of the Labour Party. In 1924 when Frank Hodges was made civil lord of the Admiralty, he was elected, in his place, general Secretary of the Miners' Federation.

1926 STRIKE.

He took a prominent part in the events leading up to the threatened general strike of 1925 and the actual strike of 1926, and the coa. lock-out of that year.

It will be recalled that during the trouble in 1926, Mr. Cook was savagely attacked after addressing a meeting at Chelmsford and was kicked on the right leg so forcibly that the bone was permanently injured.

He was refused permission to enter Poland.

His publications include "Miners Next Step," Industrial Democracy, Nine Days General Strike, Peace in Industry. He was 46 years of age.

SAYA SAN TO HANG.

Viceroy Refuses Clemency

RANGOON, Nov. 2.

The Governor-General-in-Council has declined to interfere with the Burma Government's orders dismissing the petition of Saya San, the rebel leader, who has been sentenced to death.—A. P.

Miss Peggy Salaman Leaves For Asuan.

SPECIAL CABLE.

LONDON, Nov. 1.

Cairo.—Miss Pegy Salaman arrived at Heliopolis aerodrome at 10/45 a.m. and left for Asuan at 11/15 a. m.—Reuter.

(Special Cable).

LONDON, Nov. 2.

Khartoum.— Airwoman Peggy Salaman has departed for Juba.—Reuter.

Flight To Australia.

(Special Cable).

LONDON, Nov. 2.

Athens.—Airman Charles Butler who is flying to Australia left for Aleppo this morning.—Reuter.

Loyalist Conference Resolutions

GURGAON, Nov. 2.

The "All-India" Depressed Classes Conference passed resolutions expressing loyalty to the King-Emperor and appointing a sub-committee to select a flag for the community. The Conference endorsed Dr. Ambedkar's stand for separate electorates without which no reforms would be acceptable to the community and expressed want of confidence in the Congress Delegation. The Conference urged amendment of the Punjab Land Alienation Act to permit the Depressed Classes to purchase and own land and asked for the abolition of begar in the Punjab.—A. P.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Hire by your WANTS Boy on payment of

Rupee One

for First Sixteen Words

One Anna

For Each Additional Word.

Terms:—CASH with Order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required. Not necessary for publication. Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box Number. The words "Apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box No....., Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

A small advertisement in these columns will bring you an IMMEDIATE REPLY or a QUICK SALE.

Situations Vacant

WANTED—EDUCATED and INFLUENTIAL AGENTS on salary and commission from Deccan, Kandesh, Surat and Karnatak for THE LAKSHMI INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, FOUNDED BY THE LATE LAJPAT RAI & PT. MOTILAL NEHRU. Apply BRANCH SECRETARY, Cawasji Patel Street, Fort, Bombay. Telephone No. 21169.
A T

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL and CAPABLE GENTLEMEN with winning demeanour as DISTRICT AGENTS on liberal commission terms. Good prospects for right men. Plans attractive, premium rates almost lowest in India and privileges to policyholders unique. Apply to:—ALLIANZ UND STUTTGARTER Life Insurance Bank Limited, (Incorporated in Germany), Largest Life Office of the Continent of Europe. Head Office for India: Qutab Road, Delhi Post Box No. 117.
3848 C.

WANTED—ENERGETIC and CAPABLE YOUNGMEN to work for the UNIQUE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LTD. Persons experienced in the line will be preferred. Apply to the undersigned.

BARINDRA KUMAR GHOSE
(Editor—"Bijoli"),
Superintendent of Agencies,
The Unique Assurance Company, Ltd.,
Chitra Bhaban, 32/4D, Cornwallis St., Calcutta.

Profession

CONSULT the wonderful Egyptian Spiritualist MAHOMED BEY now at Grand Hotel, Ballard Estate, Room No. 23. For five rupees he will read and give written answers for three questions on your paper, while retained in your possession with correct predictions. Questions by post, please address to his Special Office at Ballard Estate, 2nd floor Wakefield House, Fort, Bombay.
P R 6178

FREE FREE FREE AMERICAN COTTON FORECAST for Public's Trial To-day till Wednesday. Our last records are open to see in our Office V. J. M. opposite Excelsior Cinema, Fort Bombay.
P R6137

CONSULT for all problems regarding fortune, the original Bombay Fortune-teller and Evil Counteracter Prof. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Natu's Hanuman Temple, Baroda. Always enclose reply envelop.

AMERICAN AND BROACH COTTON rupees five worth "Special Sunrise Weekly" issued to-day containg this week's daily only one special figure and two shre Dohblings. Also contains daily Broach Cotton opening and closing rates! Buyers will get one guaranteed "Weekly Figure" which never fails! Our popular one rupee "Sunrise Weekly" was a great success again last week! Our Astrological "Sunrise Monthly" containing full November-December cotton figures also rupee one. Call "Sunrise Office," 107, Esplanade Road, opp. University Tower.
P R 6138

Houses & Flats To Let

TO LET—On Khar-Road, 14th Road, Plot No. 400, ground floor of one storyed building TO LET immediately. Very airy and commodious. Accommodation one big hall with dining-room combined, two bed-rooms, two bath rooms, kitchen, privy with flush system, very sanitary and clean, facing westerly with a nice compound all round. For rent and other particulars see B. B. Poonegar on 1st Floor.
C R 300

Personal.

RETURNED—DHARGA L K A R. DENTAL SURGEON, from Europe.
P R6136

Educational

WANTED—TO KNOW that THE CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, Lucknow, trains candidates for the subordinate Engineering Services. Apply for the prospectus to the PRINCIPAL.
A 3814

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements, Legal and Public notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch, per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 9th and 10th November, 1931, those days being Public Holidays (DIVALI), under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.
J. G. RIDLAND,
Secretary & Treasurer.
Bombay, 29th October, 1931.
3864

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that Mr. HERBERT CLEMENTS SHORT having retired from our firm, ceases to be a partner as from 1st November, 1931.
GILL & CO.
3866

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.
Matunga, Bombay.

ENGINEERING APPRENTICE CLASSES

THE NEW SESSION of the above classes commences on Saturday, November, 7th, 1931. These Classes are arranged for Apprentices in Engineering and Mechanical Works generally and are held once a week on Saturday mornings at the Institute from 8-30 a.m. to 1-30 p.m.

The complete course covers a period of two years consisting of four sessions. Candidates completing the course successfully are granted a certificate by the Committee of Direction for Technical Education (Bombay Presidency). Fees Rs. 20|- per session payable in advance. Candidates for admission, except those who have passed the S.L.C. or Matriculation Examination, are required to sit for and pass the Entrance Examination to be held at the Institute on Friday, November 6th, at 9 a.m.

Candidates desirous to gain admission are required to submit their applications through their employers.

Further particulars on application to the PRINCIPAL and SECRETARY.
3863

S.S. "TANGO MARU."

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per the above steamer are hereby informed that she arrived on the 31st ultimo from Japan via waypo.ts and been berthed in Alexandra Dock No. 3. No survey on damaged cargo will be held unless a written application is received by us within seven days from the date of discharge and prior to the removal of goods from the Landing Shed.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-DAY AT 6-30 AND 10 p.m.
100 p.c. NATURAL COLOUR SCREEN OPERETTA
'SONG OF THE WEST'
featuring
JOHN BOLES AND VIVIENNE SEGAL
ALL TALKING, SINGING, DANCING PICTURE.

EMPIRE THEATRE
TO-DAY AT 6-30 AND 10 p.m.
A TENSE ALL-TALKING DRAMA.
"THE OUTSIDER"
featuring
JOAN BARRY, HAROLD HUTH
THE ENTHRALLING STORY OF A MEDICAL MAN IN LOVE

EMPRESS TALKIES
TO-DAY AT 6-30 AND 10 p.m.
THE GREAT AIR-THRILLER.
"THE SKY HAWK"
featuring
JOHN GARRICK & H. CHANDLER
THE STORY OF A COWARD TO A NATION.
BUT HERO TO THE GIRL HE LOVED.

Public Notices

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED to be accompanied with a deposit of Rs. 4,000/ for constructing Golden Jubilee Institute above plinth level at Baroda.

Last day for receiving the tenders—Tuesday, the 1st December, 1931, at (16 hours). Tender forms can be obtained on payment of Rs. 10 (ten) per copy. Drawings, conditions of tender, specifications, etc., can be seen during office hours, in H. P. W. Office Baroda, except during holidays from 1st to 15th of November.

Baroda, D/27-10-31.
(Sd.) T. E. DE MORSIER.
Chief Engineer, Baroda State.
3867

N. Y. K LINE
FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
x Tango Maru	6893	31 Oct.	13 Nov.
Fushimi Maru	11000	..	@17 Nov.
*Genoa ,,	6785	12 Nov.	27 Nov.
*Tokushima Maru	5976	19 ,,	2 Dec.
Hakozaki Maru	10500	.....	@30 Nov.
Terukuni Maru	12000	'.....	@ 13Dec.
Iyo ,,	5962	1 Dec.	14 Dec.
Hakusan Maru	10500	... ..	@28 Dec.

*Do not carry passengers.
x Calls at Colombo.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseille
Katori Maru	10000	12 Nov.	29 Nov.
Kashima Maru	10000	26 ,,	13 Dec.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO

Steamers	Tons	From Hongkong.	From Kobe.
Taiyo Maru	22000	24 Nov.	1 Dec.
Asama Maru	22000	9 Dec.	15 ,,

Subject to alteration without notice.

Besides the above, company operates Orient Seattle, South American (East and West Coast), Japan, Australia services.

Cheapest Round the World Fare Rates.

Full particulars, please apply to:—

Nippon Yusen Kaisha
Lloyds Bank Building,
270/272, Hornby Road,
Phone No. 20370.
Telegrams: "YUSEN."

DIVINE MEDICINE OF

HERNIA

CENT PER CENT. SUCCESS.
WITHOUT OPERATION.
Why do you suffer from Hernia. Come to us, we shall make a contract with you and cure you of the disease. If you fail to see us, send one anna postal stamp, have the testimonials and directions and get yourself radically cured from afar.
Apply to: DIVINE MEDICINE HALL,
91, Amherst Street, Calcutta

B. I. F.
AMUSEMENT PARK
Location—Opp. Central Station, Bellasis Road.
GRAND OPENING NIGHT
THURSDAY 5TH NOVEMBER
A special feature!
"MINOO—THE MYSTIC"
India's well-known mysterious man returns to Bombay after a lapse of 20 years
"MINOO THE MYSTIC" will give daily performances at B. I. F. A. Park.
THUNDERING! MYSTERIOUS!! HUMOROUS!!! Astounding!!!! Don't miss to see the mysterious man of India.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K. Line
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer	Arrival	Departure.
Havre Maru	25th Oct.	2nd Nov
Borneo ,,	9th Nov.	22nd ,,
Celebes ,,	24th ,,	8th Dec.
Madras ,,	28th ,,	11th ,,
Shunko ,,	10th Dec.	24th ,,

For particulars apply to:—
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone Nos. 22150, 25472. Telegrams: "Shosen."

NERVES OF IRON.

IRON is the life of the blood and the blood is the life of the body. Red Rich blood feeds the nerves, poor anaemic blood starves them. It is not without reason that "a man of iron Nerve" means, all over the world, a man of courage, brains, vitality and endurance. Lack of Iron in the blood leads to weakness, timidity, loss of energy and instability of character. Weak blood cannot feed the nerves and we succumb readily to diseases both physical and mental.
The remedy for nervous weakness, loss of memory, poor circulation, lassitude and all troubles arising from malnutrition of the blood is a course of
IRON JELLOIDS.

Whenever the first symptoms appear.
They give the blood Iron in the form in which it is most readily absorbed into the system. Iron Jelloids are made in four varieties. No. 1 for children.
No. 2 for ladies.
No. 1A special for men only and
No. 3 Extra Strong.
They are sold by all high class chemists, at Re. 1/- for a trial bottle lasting 14 days and Rs. 2/12/- for a full size bottle of 40 days' supply.
Ask your chemists for IRON JELLOIDS.
E.C.

EARN Rs. 300 A Month.
By Learning Practically or by Post from Factory Experts and Graduates, those varieties of best and cheapest Soaps (Even Rs. 3-8 per 32 pounds) which are so highly praised by Judges, Magistrates, Chairmans, etc. Many Soap Teachers and Factory Proprietors of India, Burma and Ceylon are our pupils. Ten times fee refunded if failure. Detail free from:—SOAP TRAINING HOUSE.
(Regd. by India Govt.)
Saidpur (Rangpur) BENGAL

100,000 AND MORE CLIENTS have had our wonderful foretelling, Mr. E. Subramania Iyer, M.A., M.L., Trivandrum writes: "The reading has given me complete satisfaction and considerable help." Annual reading Re. 1. 5 years Rs. 2-8. State birth particulars or time of writing. KALINGA ASTROLOGICAL BUREAU, Vizianagaram City.

SAHARA GOLD

with wide and keen cutting edged. Every Blade sold under Money back Guarantee.
SAHARA lasts longer and yields many pleasant creamy shaves than other Blades on the Market.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
Agents:—
SAHARA BLADE DEPOT.,
Post Box No. 154, Bombay.
Stockists:—
Messrs. Thomson & Taylor Ltd.
Chemists & Druggists,
Esplanade, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND
(Established 1876)

23-25, Hummum Street, Fort. Above Messrs. Warden & Co. Funded Capital Rs. 2,92,300 Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigations and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provisions for the Widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from a. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 10 per cent. surrrender value in case the wife pre-deceased Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on first 12 months' subscription.
For details apply for a copy of rules to:—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
SECRETARY and TREASURER.

JHAL SARDAR AND HIS FAMILY

Their Tale Of Woe

Mr. Haji Abdullah Haroon, M.L.A., has issued the following statement:—

Mir Hussain Bux Khan, Mir Sabar Khan, and Mir Kamber Khan interviewed me the day before yesterday. The indignities and ignominies that they narrated to have been heaped upon the Sirdar family of Jhal and other noble families extracted tears from me. Nawab Gul Mahomed Khan has been arrested and detained at Nasloong. His younger brothers, Nawab Yousafali Khan and Nawab Mahboobali Khan, have been forbidden from taking any part in State and tribal affairs. A guardian has been apppointed for the management of the State. Finding that they are not tolerated and their presence is prevented from being useful to their community and country, the Sirdar family, including 3 sisters, whose ages verge beyond sixty, and 2 daughters of late Nawab Kaiser Khan, wives and 2 daughters of Nawab Gul Mahomed Khan with about 200 personala attendants have been forced to migrate from Jhal and seek refuge at Shahdadkot, Upper Sind Frontier. Their plight is indescribably miserable, except a single bungalow of Nawab Gul Mahomed Khan at Shahdadkot, they are putting up in hired buildings; they have got no ready money and are selling their ornaments to maintain themselves. Besides many other noble men have been arrested on false charges.

This has aroused the ire and provoked the righteous indignation of the people of Jhal and specially the Magsis who have almost to a man migrated from Jhal and scattered themselves in Sukkur, Larkhana and Jacobabad districts of Sind. The actual number of those who have left Jhal is not ascertainable but it is quite certain that all of them who number forty thousand will continue to migrate slowly.

I have received verbal information from some Mengals who come from their country and met me here to the effect that Mengal Sirdars Rasoolbux Khan and Mir Karamkhan have also been arrested, that either the British Government or the Nawab Mir Shahamshah Wazir of Kalat, have appointed their own man Mustafi Kalimullah Khan to collect taxes, that people refuse to pay taxes to no one else except the Sirdars according to their traditional usage, and that strong measures may likely be taken. If the things continue to remain as at present, they will be compelled to migrate.

RUMOURS.

These two incidents have been related to me personally. Rumours are afloat of very many similar incidents alal throughout other tribes and Sirdars of Baluchistan. If the things are true, then I urge the Government as well as Nawab Mir Shahamshah, the Wazir Sahib of Kalat, to extend the helping hand in the name of justice and statesmanship, with the result to produce calm atmosphere, peace and prosperity all round throughout country.

WEEKLY SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, Oct. 31.

Our Sugar market ruled quiet during the week under review with very narrrow fluctuations. In all, Ready as well as Forward prices declined by about half an anna per cwt. Demand for Spot Sugar remained on a moderate scale. The decline in prices for Forward positions is naturally due to some improvement of the Sterling exchange in the beginning of the week. It is reported that one European House sold about 1000 tons October shipment-old at Rs. 5|9|6 per cwt. F.B.H. It is also reported that one Japanese firm repurchased about 300 tons Java White November Shipment at about Rs. 5|12|6. The highest and the lowest rates during the week were:—Rs. 15|7 and Rs 15|6|6 for Java Ready Sugar, Rs. 5|11 and Rs. 5|10 for September, Rs. 5|10|6 and Rs. 5|9 for October, Rs. 5|10 and Rs. 5|9 for November|December shipment and Rs. 14|10|6 and Rs. 14|9|9 for Russian Ready Sugar.

Karachi and Calcutta also report narrow fluctuations and limited demand. Spot prcies ruling there according to the latest information are Rs. 14|13 and Rs. 11|1|6 respectively.

Foreign Markets.—New York reports a decline of 7 to 9 points in Forward position. London Terminal Market is also reported to be easier and October, December and March positions declined by about 5d, 2d, and 1 1|2d, respectively. As regards Java Market there has been some nervousness reported due to the reports of sales of Russian Sugar and some other circumstances.

Arrivals.—There had been no arrival during the week. S.S. Subedar is expected to arrive before the 15th November, with a cargo of about 15,000 bags.

Stocks and Offtake:—Offtake during the week is estimated at about 30,000 bags, leaving the stocks of about 1,40,000 bags.

The following are the quotations ruling the bazaar to-day.

Fine White Java Sugar.—
Ready Rs. 15|7 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 5|14|6 per cwt. F. B. H.
S.S. Subedar Rs. 5|16|6 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment Sept. Rs. 5|10|6 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment Oct. Rs. 5|10|6 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment Nov. Rs. 5|9|6 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment Nov|Dec. Rs. 5|9|6 per cwt. F. B. H.
Russian Sugar:—Ready Rs. 14|10|0 per cwt.
Tone:—Quuiet.

"COMRADES" KILLED ON WHO DIED IN JAIL

A. I. C. C.'s Request To Public

The Secretary of the B.P.C.C. writes as follows:—

We extract the following from a letter we have received from the General Secretary, All-India Congress Committee, Allahabad, under date 26th Oct. 1931.

"We should like to have authentic information about our "comrades" who were killed or who died as a result of Government action during the Civil Disobedience movement. Will you therefore kindly send to our Office the names and addresses of all such persons stating how and when they met their death. This list will include names of people killed by firing, by lathi charges and by being run over by cars, names of political prisoners who died in jail should also be given."

We have got the names of "comrades" who were killed or who died as a result of Government action during the movement but 'not' the names of political prisoners who died in jail. We shall thank you therefore to please supply us with this information, if you can, as early as possible.

CONGRESS SPECIAL PROGRAMME

Summary Of B. P. C. C. Accounts

The following is the summary of accounts of the Congress special programme issued to the Press by the Office of the B.P.C.C.

INCOME.

	Rs.
Collection by way of sale proceeds of visitors tickets	3,302-10-0

A.I.C.C. MEETING EXPENSES, EXPENDITURE.

	Rs.
Lodging, Boarding and conveyance of the Working Committee and A.I.C.C. members	1,614- 9-6
Radio, Hire of furniture, electricity & rent of Hall	624- 6-6
Printing, stationary, postage and telegrams	130- 1-6
Volunteers expenses	127- 6-0
Sundry	83- 6-6
Balance (paid to Konkan Flood Relief Fund) ..	722-12-0
Total	3,302-10-0

PROHIBITION & FLAG WEEK EXPENSES.
INCOME.

	Rs.
Donation, Box collections, sale of posters and Khadi Flags etc.	2,945- 7-3
Total	2,945- 7-3

EXPENDITURE.

	Rs.
Propaganda, Ward meetings, conveyance etc	911-10-0
Khadi Flags	982- 6-0
Printing, handbills, posters, paintings etc.	788- 7-0
Volunteers expenses	96- 7-3
Sundry	110-13-3
Balance	55-11-6
Total	2,945- 7-3

GANDHI JAYANTI WEEK EXPENSES.
INCOME.

	Rs.
Rent of stalls, entrance fees, Priti Bhojan etc	3,571- 5-9
Total	3,571- 5-9

EXPENDITURE.

	Rs.
Printing handbills, posters, paintings, etc	553- 7-3
Conveyance	248- 0-0
Public meeting etc.	221- 5-9
Hire of furniture, Rent, Electricity etc.	421-15-0
Khadi a|c.	575-15-0
General expenses & volunteers	495- 9-0
Postage, Stationery, telegrams, sundry ..	53-13-0
Priti-Bhojan	132- 8-0
Balance (approximate)	568-13-6
Total	3,571- 5-9

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

Field, Factory & Workshop.

—:o:—

Parting of Ways—British Election Lesson — Class War Declared—Brailsford Exposes Forces Against Labour—Bombay Mills—Discontented Staff and Revolting Labour — Industrial Mysore — Survey of Public Works — Ryots and Revenue Collection.

THE PARTING OF WAYS.

Lessons Of The British Election.

(BY A TRADE UNIONIST.)

For Britain the parting of ways has come. The General Election has exposed what a huge joke is Social Democracy of which Labour Reformism talks so much. The complete rout of the Trade Union leadership in the British election and the return to power of the High Priests of Imperialism have damned "democracy." The election result only leads the country from one crisis to another. While on the one hand the success of the plot of the "rentiers" and High Finance may lead to a temporary tiding over of the so-called National crisis which is the creation of Big Business, on the other it has accentuated the class cleavage.

AN ANACHRONISM.

Thus though Labour has been practically wiped out from the Parliamentary stage, the election result has come as a much needed reminder that under capitalist society Parliamentary Democracy is an anachronism.

THE EFFECT.

The result was not absolutely unanticipated, though one must confess that it has been both "astonishing" and "astounding." Labour as Opposition has been rendered impotent. The Liberal Party which was being relegated to the rut it deserved has, on the contrary, been given new life and the political prophets who have been predicting the doom of the Liberal Party as a power in British Party system have been falsified. But this is not their fault, for they were, perhaps, not prepared for the gross betrayal of "Mac" and Company.

THE NEW CRISIS.

Be that as it may, the election has led to a clear parting of ways. The class antagonisms have been accentuated and the cleavage is the natural concomitant. This is another crisis in the wake of crisis created by Imperialism.

SPECTACULAR FARCE.

If the crisis in whose name the British working class is asked to swallow the pill of its own death is really "National," the proper course should have been to seek truly national means. Where catch-phrases and long purse can unhinge the individual and control the voting strength, it is impossible to guage the National Conscience and National Will through such spectacular farces called elections, unless of course, a miracle happens.

PROPER COURSE.

In an emergency emergent measures should be permissible and should be taken. Mr. MacDonald agrees to this principle. Then if that emergent measure means an apparent setting aside of the British Constitution, it was worth it. In other words the King, as the sovereign of the people, ought to have been advised, in an acute National emergency to call a National Constituent Assembly by the exercise of the Royal Prerogative and guage properly the real National Conscience in regard to the crisis. This has not been done. Nor did his advisors suggest such a course.

CLASS WAR DECLARED

A Commentary On The DISSOLUTION

Mr. H. N. Brailsford analysed in mail week in the "New Leader" the forces at work in Britain against the Labour Party:—

Parliament has been dissolved. That is a way of narrating this event which tells us nothing. If we face it with frank realism, we shall have to state it otherwise. This dissolution is a declaration of class war, franker and more conscious than anything which we have experienced in the recent history of our country. Through a more cynical crisis we have never passed.

Nothing on the surface of politics required this dissolution. The present Ministry has suffered no defeat. It has a majority which has enabled it to pass the most painful and unpopular Budget in living memory. It must, by the interruption of a three weeks' contest, delay whatever further steps it may contemplate for the restoration of the country's economic health. It can do nothing in this interval to initiate international action. It must delay the work of the Round Table Conference at a gloomy and critical moment. It may have to witness a further sinking of the pound, which seems to be its prime concern.

CRAZY MANOEUVRES.

It goes into the election unable to discover even a vague formula which would conceal its differences over tariffs. It will emerge from the election, if it should win it, with these differences still unreconciled. Unable, because of these dissensions, to frame any statement of policy in which its various factions could agree, it asks for a blank mandate which Mr. MacDonald is to fill in as he pleases.

The crazy manoeuvres admit of only one interpretation. Liberals have not rallied to Mr. MacDonald to save Free Trade. Tories have not consented to this dilution of their forces to ensure the triumph of tariffs. Neither of them has chosen this leader because they regard him as the ablest steersman in our economic difficulties. Tories blamed him until, he proved himself in August the docile pupil of the City, as the man chiefly responsible for the nation's trials. Liberals can have no faith in his Free Trade convictions. If any members of either Party hope for deliberate planning and resolute action, they must know that they have chosen a chief whose aversion from planning and capacity for inertia are if possible more ingrained than Mr. Baldwin's.

They have accepted his leadership and followed him into this election for a wholly different reason. Under his banner they have for the first time achieved a coalition of the capitalist forces against Labour. Deserted by its three chiefs, they hope to find it demoralised leaderless and discouraged. They attack it, abandoned by its generals, with a swift encircling movement. They are able, moreover, to take advantage of the fact that its officers are compromised by the loyalty with which they had followed these generals up to the last hour of their treason. They can even reckon on the continuance of the feud which these generals have left behind them as their worst legacy, for the Left Wing must fight in isolation.

THE NEW LEADER.

This will be, as they see it, a short, sharp battle, and when it is over, a triumphant capitalist coalition will confront a beaten working-class, and impose its will through four years of reaction.

From no other stand-point is this leader of theirs an asset. What does he bring with him? A record of failure and treachery in leading the class into which he was born. A chronicle of unparalleled disaster in managing its economic fortunes. A dozen obscure personal followers. A gift for emotional speech, and a talent for Parliamentary intrigue. It is not these things that make him valuable for a moment to the City and the middle-class. He is valuable to it only because there is still left in the class which he has betrayed enough personal loyalty to confuse it.

The middle-class Parties have used this man's vanity and his ignorance of Economics for their own purposes. What he has done he will continue to do. No Tory leader in a long lifetime has struck at the standards of the working-class as this Labour leader has done. His "Doctor's Mandate" can mean nothing but the opportunity to continue the attack on wages and social services. The City has not issued the last of its orders to its servant.

How far, as yet, does the Labour Movement realise what has befallen it? It was saved by instinct. It shrank back from the cut in the "dole," partly because this pitiable meanness offended its heart, and partly because its head knew that the "dole" is the last line of defence for its wage-standards. It grasped the fact that it must take the offensive against the bankers who had imposed this policy on its former leaders. It has drawn up a programme which for all the quietness of its phrasing means a frontal attack on the very centre of the British capitalist system.

The proposal to stabilise the pound at something below the old parity is a proposal to cut the income of the rentier class by a proportion that can hardly be less than a fifth. To nationalise and control manking and investment means the destruction of the power which has governed us unseen, without check or opposition, through a decade, the power which has dictated with equal success to Premiers of all three parties, and regulated the current of our lives as no Parliament has ever dreamed of doing. It holds industry in pawn. A censor could hardly drill the Press so successfully.

AT THE SEAT OF POWER.

After proposing to subjugate the City, it is almost a trifle that the manifesto goes on to suggest control, through import and export boards, over the whole range of foreign trade, and throws in as a minor details the nationalisation of mines. One might nationalise the mines, the railways, and even the land, and still leave the capitalist system intact and the City supreme. But to nationalise banking, or even to control it effectively (if that could be done without full public ownership) is to strike at the seat of power.

How far does the Party realise that if it says this thing and means it, it has opened the revolutionary struggle? Hitherto it has aimed only at raising working-class standards within the capitalist system. All the rest was phrasing and dreaming for a distant Utopia. As a whole, as a practical party, it would have been satisfied with a gradual raising of the level of the workers' lives, with better housing and education, and a more satisfactory system of social insurance. It would in the process have gone some way towards equalising becomes by higher taxation. That was the extent of the ambitions which it really held to be realisable in our generation, and only the miners, taught by bitter experience, were in earnest over the nationalisation of their particular industry.

The events of this summer have made it clear that even this modest programme is unrealisable within an unbroken capitalist system. Paradox though it may sound, reformist Labour had been too successful: it had gone too far. It had seized none of the strategic points, none of the centres of economic power, but it had contrived by taxes, rates and insurance to transfer to itself more of the national income than the owning class would consent to surrender. It wanted only the August gold crisis as a moment of panic and the desertion of our leaders, and the whole effort collapsed.

SHIRKING THE STRUGGLE.

Mr. Snowden's last Budget meant the reversal of the process. The imposition of a tariff will do the rest. A tariff is not required for purposes of protection, while the fall in the exchange places a 20 per cent. barrier against imports. But a tariff is still useful because it will provide sources of revenue more agreeable to the owning class than direct taxation. The middle class, under Mr. MacDonald's leadership, has rallied against the process of raising standards and levelling incomes. We can go no further on that road while we shirk the struggle for power.

Why not? Because, in the first place, the City and the international banking system has in its hands, by the management of gold, a means of redistributing the world's income vastly more effective than taxation. The gold standard, as it had been worked of late, had in two years raised the share of the creditor Powers and the rentier class at the expense of the debtor Powers and of industry and farming by about 34 per cent. Secondly, the City, by its policy of deflation, not merely diverts income to itself: it must blight industry to do it, and create unemployment on a scale with which no reformist policy can cope. Thirdly, we have learned its power as a money-lender over a Government.

Any honest Labour Ministry which takes office after this object-lesson knows that from the first hour it must engage in a struggle to the last extremity with the Bank of England, backed as it will be by its fellows in Paris and New York. If it obeys the Governor of the Bank it may have peace. If it defies him and challenges the owning class, it must expect the mobilisation against it of all the resources of this world-wide credit system. Before that Mr. MacDonald collapsed, because he had always refused to believe in the reality of the class struggle. When at last in confronted him, he changed sides.

THE REMEDY.

The shame of this experience will be salutary if the Labour Movement has learned its lesson. If it still imagines that it can Socialise banking as it might Socialise a tramway or a dairy by a few day's debating, it is living in a world of illusion. To do that means to seize power, to seize it as literally as Lenin did when he bomzarded the Winter Palace.

In our case it will require entirely different methods. But it cannot be done without the resolution to control the whole economic life of the nation, and to take over responsibility for its running with a grip as firm as a fighting Government would impose in war-time. It can be done only if from this moment the Party will raise the issue of power.

It would be easier to believe that the Labour Party is in earnest, had it not, while adopting this apparently revolutionary programme, in effect banished the I.L.P. from its ranks. If it is so strong, and so sure of victory, after these desertions that it can afford to lose a regiment before it enters the battle? The issue of discipline arose in an acute form only because the Party in the late Parliament was led into strange courses by the three deserters who now direct the enemy. There were rebels only because the leadership had fallen into false hands. The remedy lies not in tight discipline, but in honest leadership.

WHAT'S WRONG WITH BOMBAY MILLS?

Discontented Staff And Revolting Labour

(From A Correspondent)

The disorganised state of the workers in the textile industry, the depreciated influence of the Trade Unions and the general plea of world-wide depression seem to have come handy to the textile magnets in the City to play with labour in the manner they are doing to-day with such disturbing effects. Strikes in mills have almost become a normal feature of the industrial life of this city. Naturally one is tempted to ask what is wrong with the textile industry? Whither is it drifting? The answer to these questions can only be found in the increasing hardships of the working class and the consequent ruin that the industry will have to face in the long run.

It is reported that out of the 84 mills about 12 of them have closed down and in the remaining ones departments are closed on the ostensible reason that either there is over-production or there is no market for the varieties that used to be produced in particular looms.

SOME DEVICES.

In the case of the E. D. Sassoon groups there has been "lock-outs." That is without any previous notice certain departments and in some instances certain mills of the group have been closed down to the greatest surprise of the workers. It is to be understood that the workers are not discharged, and it is also to be understood that they continue to be on the work list of the mills without work and without any earnings. This is in fact a lock-out without the ordinary circumstances attending the lock-out. In certain other mills of the same group unfavourable conditions of labour are reported in that while one mill works night shift another closes its night shift thus dislocating the labour forces that in normal circumstances would have been sure of an earning. In the Currimbhoy group of mills also more or less similar conditions are reported.

TOP HEAVY

That the industry should be in such a parlous state in spite of the Swadeshi movement and the national protection and guarantee of a national market is, indeed, deplorable and leads to various kinds of suspicions. The top-heavy administration which is a notorious factor of Bombay mills still continues practically unaffected and the recruitment to the superior services is also effected in a manner which can any day be challenged as not conducive to the best interests of the industry.

CLERICAL STAFF

It is understood that the Sassoons and the Currimbhoys are contemplating drastic cut in the salaries of the clerical services. In all there are about five thousand clerks in the industry, and they have to work about 9 to 10 hours on the average per day. Out of these five thousand only five per cent receive a salary of over Rs100/ per month and it is proposed that there should be reduction of anything between 10 to 15 per cent. The method of reduction, of course, will not be on a graduated scale but may, following the example of the Government, be uniform. Then one can understand that the 95 per cent of these clerks who get less than Rs 100/ will be very adversely affected. There is no wonder, therefore, that there is acute discontent.

BOMBAY AND AHMEDABAD

While the Bombay textile mills are passing through such bad times it is significant that the Ahmedabad mills are thriving and there are proposals of starting more new mills besides the new ones already opened and put on steam. It may be that Ahmedabad may have some advantages over the Bombay mills in that their proximity to the rural and cotton cultivating areas has contributed to procure cheaper labour and cheaper raw materials. This advantage has been, however, more than compensated by the marketing and commerce facilities that a first rate sea port city like Bombay affords to the Bombay industry. It is not the outward advantage that Ahmedabad has got over Bombay mills that is the cause of Bombay's decline in Ahmedarad they have an organised labour, sympathetic management and, above all, the managing agents of the mills take a personal and direct interest in the management and control of the mills. Such personal interest and control has contributed in no small measure to the elimination of waste and extravagance. If mill owners in Bombay will copy their example and deal with labour organisations in a more sympathatic and accommodating spirit there is no doubt that the Bombay industry may yet be saved from ruin.

INDUSTRIAL MYSORE

A Review Of State Undertakings

"I think it is desirable that a full satement should be made regarding the Iron Work," said the Dewan of Mysore referring to the industrialisation scheme in the State addressing the Dassehra session of the Representative Assembly.

I shall briefly review the position of the Works and indicate the policy proposed to be adopted in regard to them.

This concern is the largest industrial undertaking of the State. The investment on it is about Rs. 240 lakhs inclusive of the amount written off the capital. It has now been in operation for about 10 years during which period the prices of iron and chemical products manufactured by the concern have steadily fallen and the loss on working in this period is about Rs. 36 lakhs. The investment has, so far, been entirely unproductive and the interest on capital supplied to the concern from the commencement is about Rs. 125 lakhs. In one form or another the undertaking has cost the State about Rs. 4 crores and It has imposed severe strain on the Finances of the State, and judged financially, it has so far been a failure.

WHAT TO DO

The question for consideration is: What should be done with the Works? The alternatives are: permanent closure, temporary shut-down or partial operation. All these alternatives involve loss and the case is therefore one of choosing the course which involves the least loss. The choice is again complicated by the uncertainty in regard to the outlook for the iron and steel industry in the future. The Board of Management have considered and are still considering most seriously what would be the best course to adopt and they have sought for assistance from every quarter likely to give them helpful advice. The alternative of permanent closure is countenanced by no adviser. The election of the second alternative of temporary shut-down would result in the loss of the market for products so labouriously built up by the Works. The rival concerns would capture this market and it would be difficult to reestablish business again. The period of shut-down being uncertain, it is not easy to decide how the skilled staff of the Works should be dealt with and if it is disbanded, it would be difficult to build up another organisation without loss of much time and money.

THE ALTERNATIVE

We are left only with the alternative of partial operation and the Board of Management have, after full examination, recently decided upon adopting it and pursuing a course of action calculated largely to minimise loss and keep the Works going. Commencing from the next month, the chemical plant will be shut down as there is no demand for the products of wood distillation and the furnace will be operated with charcoal made in the forests. During the monsoon months, from June to October, when it will not be possible to arrange for supply of charcoal from the forests, the operation of the furnace will be stopped. There is a fairly steady stream of orders for pipes and it is proposed therefore to continue to work the pipe foundaries. As the result of these modifications in the operation of the Works, it is expected that the loss will be largely reduced. I may add that, in addition to economies amounting to over a lakh of rupees made last year, further retrenchments resulting in a saving of another lakh in a full year have recently been made.

THIS IS NOT ALL!

So much about the position of the Works now and in the immediate future. This, however, is not the whole problem. If the Works are to be kept going, it is essential that we should have a permanent policy for shaping its future. I may state in this connection that India produces over a million tons of iron more than it can consume and requires over a million tons of steel in addition to what it produces and this demand is now met from imports. The obvious solution suggested by this situation is the conversion of surplus iron into steel. We have been advised that we could produce steel at a cost which would enable us to sell it in territories, favourably situated for supply from our Works at least, without loss, even if we cannot earn a profit. The scheme of manufacturing steel which appears to be the only solution of the difficulty has been examined and is still being examined. We shall take the best possible advice and finally decide upon adopting this course, only if we feel assured that it is really calculated to give a more favourable complexion to the Works.

THE PROBLEM TO FACE

As I have already stated, a large sum of money has been spent on the concern and valuable experience in the highly technical business of iron metallurgy has been acquired by the staff of the Works which is entirely locally recruited. Every possible effort should, I think, be made to see that some value is obtained for the heavy investment made on the concern and that the technical training given to the staff at great cost does not go in vain.

The problem that confronts the Board of Management and Government is a most difficult one and I can only say on behalf of them both that every possible endeavour is being made to improve the financial condition of the Works. It is fully realised that the position of a commercial concern must be judged by its financial result and that there can be no other test of its success or failure.

Sandal Oil Factory.—The oil distilled from sandalwood is used for perfumery purposes.

RAILWAYS.

The total length of railways and tramways in the State excluding the broad gauge line from Bangalore to Bisanatham is 775 miles consisting of 10 miles of broad gauge, 575 miles of metre gauge, and 190 miles of narrow gauge. The prevailing economic depression seriously reduced the earnings of the railways. Compared with the previous year, the falling off in the income was nearly Rs. 9 lakhs. The decline in goods traffic is the result of trade depression while that in passenger traffic is attributed largely to the competition of buses running parallel to railway lines. The expansion of the means of transport is, of course, necessary for improving trade and for facilitating the movement of people, but it would not obviously be in the public interests to permit any competition between railways and buses to the prejudice of the former. A large amount of public money has been invested on railways—the total capital outlay amounts to Rs. 5½ crores.

A number of works calculated to improve railway service were carried out in the year and among these may be mentioned the re-modelling of the Goods and Loco Yard at Mysore, the electrification of the station building and platform at Mandya, the re-railing of the Birur-Shimoga Section with heavier rails on new sleepers, the construction of a number of coaches and wagons and the equipment of the Central Workshops with additional machinery to turn out more work. The metre gauge section from Raghihoshalli to Arasalu was opened for traffic in the year and the extension of the line beyond Arasalu to Anandapuram, a distance of nearly 10 miles, was sanctioned and the work of construction started.

IRRIGATION WORKS.

The Krishnarajasagara Works constitute a combined hydro-electrical and irrigational project of great magnitude costing nearly Rs. 5 crores. The estimated expenditure on the Dam and connected works amounts to Rs.250½ lakhs and the outlay incurred to end of last year was Rs. 230 lakhs. The electrical and irrigational shares of the cost of the Dam may be taken as about equal. The two low level canals drawn from the Dam and extension of channels above the Reservoir have cost Rs. 30 lakhs and 22,000 acres are irrigated by them. The Irwin Canal with its two branches designed to irrigate 120,000 acres is expected to cost Rs. 198 lakhs. The total irrigational part of the outlay on the scheme is about Rs. 3¼ crores and this investment will go on gradually yielding the revenue expected from it.

In the year under review, the masonry works connected with the waste weir of the Dam were completed and automatic and lift gates arranged to be fixed up.

On the Irwin Canal all the important works including the tunnel were finished. The Maddur branch of the Irwin Canal is ready for irrigating 22,000 acres. The first part of the Irwin Canal, including the tunnel and the Maddur branch, was expected to cost Rs. 139¼ lakhs but the revised estimate for the work shows that the actual outlay will not only be kept within the estimate but will also show a saving of about Rs. 10 lakhs.

An estimate for Rs. 68¾ lakhs for the Cauvery branch of the Canal for irrigating 63,000 acres was sanctioned and the work put in hand. On account, however, of financial stringency, the progress of this work has had to be somewhat slowed down.

The Irwin Canal supplies water to an hitherto practically dry and its irrigation has been made possible by the expenditure of a very large sum of money. It is therefore necessary that the best possible use of the water should be made. With this object, Government are arranging to afford assistance to raiyats for growing valuable crops. A farm for supplying high yielding sugar-cane and paddy seed has been started and it is proposed to expand it with a view to meet as far as possible, the seed needs of the area. Work on the testing of crops such as cotton, soybeans, ragi, potatoes, chillies and tobacco will also be taken up on this farm, to find out which of these corps will prove suitable as semi-dry crops in this area. It is also under consideration to afford facilities to raiyats for obtaining implements and proper manures for cultivating their lands to the best advantage.

HYDRO-ELECTRIC WORKS.

With the completion of the Seventh Installation at Sivasamudram, the total generating capacity of this station is 46,000 Horse Power. The power actually generated in the year under review was 170 million units against 166 in the previous year. The demand for electrical energy, both for power and lighting installations, is steadily expanding. Energy was supplied in 1930-31 to 436 new power installations and to 1,650 new lighting installations and the number of street lights increaed by nearly 900. At the close of the year, the total number of power installation was 1,317, of lighting installations, 15,042 and of street lights, 9,357.

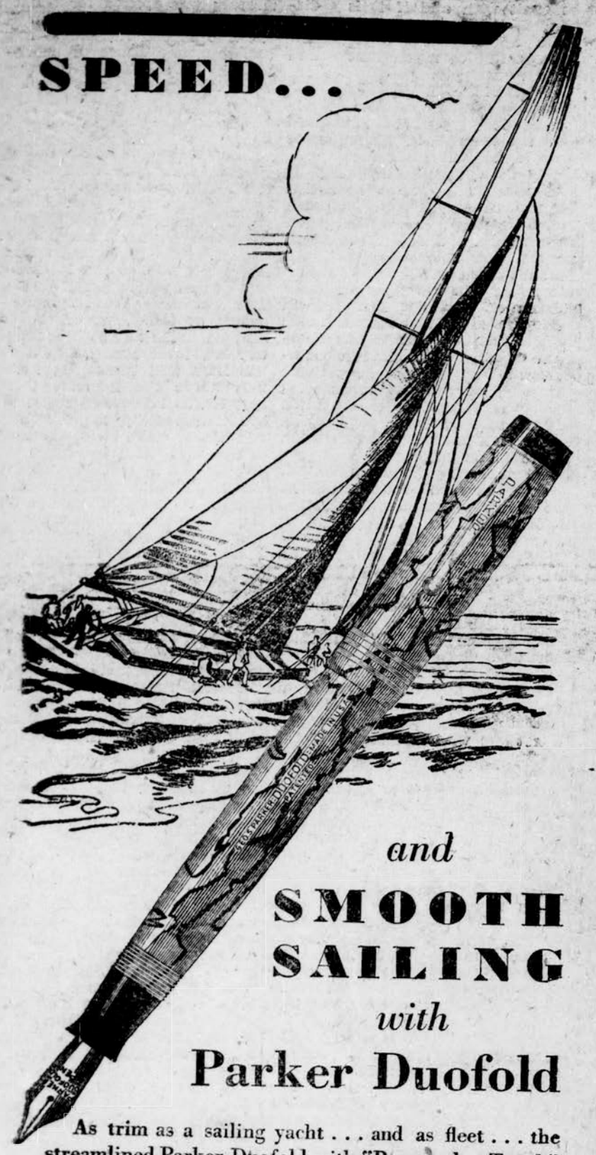
The gross revenue of the department was Rs. 50½ lakhs against Rs. 47½ lakhs in the previous year and the increase was due to the additional demand for power at all centres of consemption.

A number of important works were in progress or were completed in the year, and the more important of them may be mentioned. The transmission line from Bangalore to the new Water Supply Works at Thippagondanahalli was completed and service was given to the Works in August 1930. This transmission line was also extended from Thippagondanahalli to Chennapatna via Closepet, with a view to have two lines of supply and thus assure a continuity of service to the Water Works. The transmission line between Sivasamudram and Mysore is an old one, and its renewal is overdue. The re-construction of this line was, therefore, sanctioned and the work started.

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION.—The work of the Electrical Department in expanding the market for power in rural areas and in making it available for agricultural and other purposes, requires special mention. There were 250 irrigation pumps in service at the close of last year and the advantages of using power for this purpose are being appreciated by raiyats and applications for pumping installations are increasing. For popularising the use of power pumps,

(Continued on page 4.)

SPEED...



and

SMOOTH SAILING

with

Parker Duofold

As trim as a sailing yacht . . . and as fleet . . . the streamlined Parker Duofold with "Pressureless Touch" offers you new writing ease and speed.

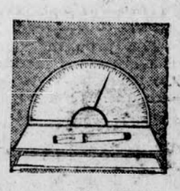
Touch point* to paper . . . you're off like a breeze . . . no stops for pen dipping . . . no fitful flow of ink. There's always smooth sailing if your pen's a Parker Duofold.

Inspect Parker Duofold pens, pencils or desk-sets at any good store. Every pen has a non-breakable barrel, 28% lighter than rubber; 17.4% greater ink capacity; 47 major improvements—backed by the famous name—"Geo. S. Parker-Duofold." . . . Ask particularly for the ultra-modern green-and-pearl or black-and-pearl models—the most beautiful of all Parker Duofold's seven colours.

	Duofold	De Luxe
Senior	Rs. 25/-	Rs. 36/-
Junior	Rs. 18/-	Rs. 32/-

Distributors
Dodge & Seymour, Ltd.
Wittet Road Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.
12, Waterloo Street, Calcutta.

By actual weighing, the Parker Duofold is 23% lighter than a rubber-barreled pen of equal size.



Every Duofold point must pass 21 inspections before it is accepted.

Parker Duofold

MADE IN U.S.A.

Pens • Pencils • Desk Sets

MADE IN INDIA

THE WESTERN INDIA MATCH CO. LTD

P. O. Box 254 BOMBAY.

"AL-AMEEN"

OFFERS

The best services as an advertising medium for Malabar Coast and Malayalam-speaking people of Ceylon, Burma and Malay. As a nationalist Daily its business-pulling powers are unlimited and so is indispensable to merchants who desire Keralite markets.

For particulars ask:

Our Bombay Representative — The Advertising Manager, "AL-AMEEN" CALICUT, Malabar

SHIPPING NEWS.

Exports & Imports.

ARRIVALS.

November 2.

Tango Maru, Uchrio, Kobe.
Elysia, Kennard, Liverpool.
City of Paris, McMillan, Liverpool.
Nagina, Grant, Melbourne.
Storvika, Overnessen, Rangoon
Masimpur, Gover, Rangoon.
Seiun Maru, Homeda, Calcutta.
Saka Maru, Nogu, Calcutta.
Gozana, McGragor, Moulmein.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 3.

Havre Maru, Itosa, Kobe.

LOADING

Nov. 2.

Steamer Hatimura for Rangoon.
Steamer Tango Maru for Kobe.
Steamer Storviken for Calcutta.

S S Tango Maru:—The N Y K steamer Tango Maru, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Elysia:—The J. T. Company's steamer, Elysia, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo and 81 passengers.

S S C/Paris:—The K N Company's steamer, City of Paris arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool with a general cargo and 192 passengers.

S S Storviken:—The S S N Company's steamer Storviken arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a cargo of rice.

S S Gazana:—The B I S N Company's steamer Gazana, arrived in harbour yesterday from Moulmein, with a cargo of rice.

S S Havre Maru:—The O S K steamer Havre Maru, will sail today from Bombay harbour for Kobe with a general cargo.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, Nov. 2.

2 Ranpura, London, 14-11, M M & Co.
3 Elysia Marma Goa 8-11, G. Trading Co.
6 Trenfels, Karachi 3-11 L Edwards Ltd.
8 Tango Maru Japan 13-11 N Y Kaisha.
11 Mirzapore, N F N F M M & Co.
14 Nagina N F N F M M & Co.
15 Genova, Genoa, 3-11, L T & M I.
15 Tevere, Karachi, 5-11, L T & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK

3 Bamora P. Gulf 4-11 M M & Co.
5 Kumari, Karachi 3-11 National S. S. Co.
9 Gharinda, Calcutta 14-11 M M & Co.
10|11 Havre Maru Karachi, 2-11, O S Kaisha
12|13 Chyebassa, Calcutta, 4-11 M M & Co.

PRINCESS DOCK

A Padma M'Coast, 3-11. S. Hassum & Co.
B Hatimura Paugoru N F M M & Co.
C/R Garada, Calcutta, 3-11 M M & Co.
D-E Storviken NF 4-11 Scindia S. N. Co.
F Indira M'Coast 3-11 Malabar, S S Co.
M Bahadur, Jamnagar, 2-11, B S N Co.
N. Netravati N F N F B S N Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED FROM LONDON

Maloja, 6-11 P & O S N Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind, 13-11, P & O S N Co.
Rawalpindi, 20-11, P & O S N Co.
Malwa 20-11, P & O S N Co.

FROM PLYMOUTH.

Mundra 1-11 M M & Co.
Viceroy of India, 27-11, P & O S N Co.

FROM GOTHENBURG

Sumatra, 16-11, L Edwards Ltd.
Japan, 28-12 L Edwards Ltd.

FROM LIVERPOOL

C/o Paris 2/11, K N Co.
California, 9-11 G T Co.
Elysia, 2-11 G T Co.
Castalia 30-11 G T Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Barenfels 7-11. L Edward Ltd.
Wachtfels 14-11 L Edward Ltd.
Argenfelh 28-11 L Edward Ltd.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Djambi 4-11 L Edward Ltd.

FROM NEW YORK.

Yomachichi 7-11 L Edwards Ltd.
C/Carlise 20-10 F F Campbell & Co.
C/Bedford 14-11 F F Campbell & Co.
C/Florence 27-11 F F Campbell & Co.

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS

Tango Maru, 2-11, N Y Kaisha.
Geneva Maru 4-10, N Y Kaisha.
Borneo Maru 9-11, O. S. Kaisha Ltd.
Celebes Maru 24-11 O. S. Kaisha.
Tokushima Maru, 19-11, N Y Kaisha.
Naldera 20-11 P and O S N Co.

FROM AUSTRALIA.

Narkunda 6-11 P and O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Karagola 7-11 M M & Co.
Karanja 21-11 M M & Co.

FROM JAVA.

India 21-10, M Italiana.

SAILING DATES OF STEAMERS FOR LONDON

FOR LONDON.

Ranpura, 14-11, P & O S N Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Trenenfels, N. F. L. Edwards Ltd.

FOR GENOA.

Genova, 3-11. M Italiana.

FOR TRIESTE.

Tevre N F L T Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL

Elysia, N F G T Co.

FOR KOBE.

Havre Maru, 2-11, O S Kaisha.
Gange N F L T Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

C|o Carlisle, N F F F Campbell & Co.

FOR BUSRAH

Bamora 4-11 M M and Co.
Vasna 6-11 M N and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA

Rajput N F T M Co.
Chybassa, N F M M & Co.
Garada, N. F. M. M. and Co.
Gharinda, N F M M & Co.

FOR JEDDAH.

Alavi N F T M Co.

FOR DURBAN.

Kenya N. F. M. M. and Co.

STEAMERS FIXED

FOR LONDON

Ranpura, P & O S N Co.

FOR GENOA.

Genoa, M Italiana.

FOR TRIESTE.

Tevere L T Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Trenenfels L Edward Ltd.

FOR LIVERPOOL

Elysia, G T Co.

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS

Tokima Maru, N. Y. Kaisha.
Havre Maru, O S Kaisha.
Gurge L T Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

C|o Carlisle, F F Campbell Co.

FROM BUSREH

Bamora M. M. and Co.
Vasna M M and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA

Rajput T M Co.
Chybassa, M M & Co.
Garada M. M. and Co.
Sharmila, M M & Co.

FOR JEDDAH.

Alavi T M Co.

FOR DURBAN.

Kenya M M and Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATES.

Tevere 30-10-31
Treuenfels 31-10-31
Garada 31-10-31
Indira 31-10-31
Skuld 31-10-31
Bahaduri 31-10-31
Irrawadi 31-10-31
Vita 31-10-31

IMPORTS.

Bombay, Nov. 2.

S S Havre Maru, Agent O. S. Kaisha Ltd., from Tokyo:—15 bales cotton shirtings; 180 bales cotton yarn; 74 cases clocks.

From Yokohama:—15 crts. mattings; 50 bales paper; 20 bales silk piece goods.

From Nagoya:—59 cases cotton shirting; 40 cases glassware; 933 cases cotton yarn: 94 cases glass ware.

From Osaka:—550 bales cotton shirting; 260 bales cotton yarn; 235 bales glass ware; 25 bales cotton goods; 301 bales enamel ware; 25 bales cotton drill; 300 coils wire; 370 bundle brassware; 166 bundle metal goods; 187 drums coal tar; 100 drums coal hitch; 80 drums paint.

From Kobe.—65 cases cotton drill; 50 cases jams; 210 cases cotton art silk mixed shirting; 44 cases rayon goods; 60 cases glass ware; 50 cases ginger; 120 cases canvas shoes; 50 drums fish oil; 38 cases cotton goods; 275 bales straw boards; 70 cases camphor.

From Darrein: 10 cases glassware.

From Moji:—300 bales straw boards; 102 cases brass ware; 30 cases glass ware; 100 bags cement.

From Hongkong:—100 bags sugar candy; 50 bags cassia; 20 cases munsell; 50 cases ginger.

From Shanghai:—50 bales cotton yarn.

From Canton:—800 bags cassia.

From Singapore:—823 bags rattans; 87 bags nutmegs; 73 bags gum benzamine; 10 bags gum capal; 15 bags cubal; 25 bags pineapples; 425 bags betel nuts; 109 bags damarbatu; 104 bags sago flour.

From Penang:—1163 bags pearl tapioca; 3218 bags betel nuts; 41 bags slates tin.

From Colombo:—48 cks. lubricating oil; 100 chests tea; 56 cases crepe rubber sheets; 124 cases mattress fibre; 30 bales gunnies.

S S Sultania, Agent, S S N Co. from Bassein:—17020 bags rice.

From Rangoon:—3092 bags rice; 289 nos. empty drums.

From Tuticorin: 56 bales sehpa leaves; 22 bales rubber; 125 bags oorid usk dust; 100 bags oorid husk; 11 bags coffee; 204 bales cotton yarn; 26 bales gunnies.

From Cochin:—150 bundle coir rope

From Calicut: 25 jottas coir yarn; 242 jottas coir rope.

EXPORTS:

Bombay, Nov. 2.

S S Bamora, for Deboi:—3000 Rs. silver rupees, M B A Latiff.

S S Temore, for Trieste:—345 bales cotton raw, K Devchand.

For Venice:—1000 cwts castor-seed, R Ratilal & Co.

For Suez:—14 bales cotton yarn, A El. Ejil.

For Beyrouth:—47 bales cotton yarn, A El. Ejil.

For Tripoli:—41 bales cotton yarn, A El Ejil.

For Port Said:—53 bales cotton yarn, A El. Ejil.

For Famagusta:—14 bales and 50 bales cotton yarn, Sassoon J David & Co.

S S Genova, for Genoa:—55 bales cotton raw, Bombay Co; 2000 cwts linseed, Birla Bros; 8000 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros.

For Naples:—2000 cwts castor-seed, K Devchand & Co.

S S Elysia, for Liverpool:—100 cwts castor oil, Gujarat Oil Milss Ltd; 23 cwts soap nuts, T S Thadani & Sons; 140 cwts kordi seed, T S Thadani & Sons; 200 cwts haftoni, T S Thadani & Sons.

For Manchester:—50 bales cotton fly, Indian Produce Export Co; 75 bales cotton fly, M Narottamdas & Co; 2500 cwts castor oil Gujarat Oil Milss Ltd.

For Glasgow:—100 cwts castor oil; Gujarat Oil Milss Ltd.

For Barcelona:—50 bales cotton raw, E Spinner & Co.

S S Havre Maru, for Moji:—300 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For Kobe:—350 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Tdg Co.

For Osaka:—100 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg Co.

For Shanghai:—68 bales cotton raw, O Suleman & Co.

S S Mirzapore, for Kobe:—500 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg Co.

For Shanghai:—500 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg Co; 1200 bales cotton raw, K Devchand & Co; 800 bales cotton raw, V Ladha & Co.

For Osaka:—300 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg Co.

S S Tango Maru, for Kobe:—1000 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg Co; 1500 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka:—1000 bales cotton row, Japan Cotton Tdg Co.

For Yokohama:—200 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg Co.

For Shanghai:—300 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg Co.

FIELD. FACTORY AND WORKSHOP

(Continued from page 3.)

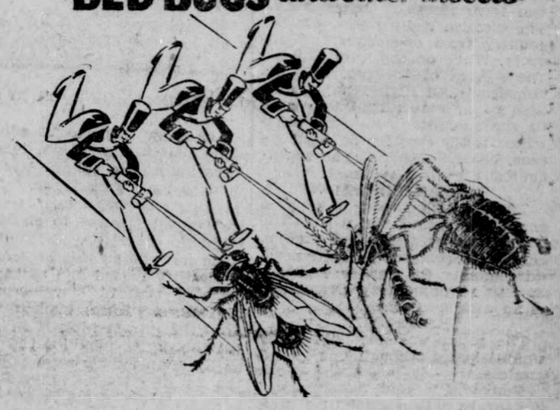
the rate for supply of energy was reduced from one and a half annas to one anna a unit. The electrification of small towns and villages is making steady progress. The supply of power was given in the year to Anekal, French-Rocks, Melkote, Mandya, Kodiyala and Ganjam. The works connected with the electrification of Dodaballapur, Chickballapur, Krishnarajuram and Varthur are in progress. Schemes for the electrification of 42 more places are under investigation. In some of these cases, however, power has to be taken over fairly long distances and this puts up the cost of projects. The demand for power is, however, growing and there is no doubt that rural electrification will make rapid progress in the near future. In many places, there is also scope for the use of power for irrigational pumping and for cottage industries, like power-loom weaving, in addition to that for lighting and the prospects of the use of power in rural areas of improving the amenities of life and also for promoting occupational activities there, are promising.

FLIT

REGISTERED TRADE MARK

KILLS

FLIES, MOSQUITOES, BED BUGS *and other insects*



More people have died victims of insects than have been killed in all the wars of history. These relentless hordes declare no truce—their death toll mounts annually. Arm yourself! Kill insects with Flit.

For your protection FLIT is sold only in sealed tins.

Flit is deadly to flies, mosquitoes, fleas, moths, ants, roaches, bedbugs, and their eggs. Harmless to man. Doesn't stain.

Don't confuse Flit with other insecticides. Look for the soldier on "the yellow can with the black band."

14

Sole Distributors:—
HERBERT SON & CO., LTD.. Post Office Box 431, Bombay.

NATIONAL

Insurance Company, Limited.

NATIONAL INSURANCE BLDG.,
Head Office.—7, Council House St., CALCUTTA.
(THE LEADING COMPANY MANAGED BY INDIANS).
Estd. 1906.

SUMMARY OF ANNUAL REPORT 1930.

New Business completed in 1930	Rs.	1,13,55,069
Increase of Life Assurance Fund in 1930	..	11,51,813
Premium Income	..	30,83,936
Interest income earned in 1930	..	7,47,602
Total Assets Exceed	..	1,60,00,000
Total Life Assurance in force 1930	..	6,55,70,916

Low rates of premium. Liberal policy conditions.
All forms of Life Assurance business transacted.
IT WILL PAY YOU TO APPLY FOR AGENCY TERMS

Branch Office:—
Alice Bldg., HORNBY RD.
Fort, Bombay.

R. G. DAS & CO., Managers.

National Fire & General Insurance Co., Ltd.

NATIONAL INSURANCE BLDG.,
Head Office:—7, Council House St., CALCUTTA.

FIRE, MOTOR CAR, MOTOR CYCLE | INSURANCES.

Particulars of any of the above will be sent on application.

R. G. DAS & CO., Managers.

INDIAN PAPER for INDIAN PUBLICATIONS

Paper of the finest quality for all classes of Book Printing is now manufactured in India.

THE TITAGHUR PAPER MILLS are the leading makers of these papers-Indian Bamboo and Indian Grasses are the principal raw materials used in their manufacture.

Samples will willingly be sent on application.
Lend your support to this Indian Industry.

Insist on

ELEPHANT BRAND PAPER

always

Genuine Titaghur Paper is issued under labels bearing the above registered Trade Mark.

THE TITAGHUR PAPER MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

MAKERS OF HIGH CLASS PAPERS.

BOMBAY AGENTS: KILLICK NIXON & Co.

Please mention this paper when replying.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY.

Bombay Improvement's Committee, 4-10 p.m.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME:—12 noon Sponsored by Hanseatic Trading Co.; 5 p.m. Gramophone Records; 9-20 p.m. Classical Music of Prof. Narayanrao Vyas with Dattaram Parwatker.

WEDNESDAY, November 4.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

MEETING OF PARSIS AT C. J. HALL.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Panchayat Reform Committee a meeting will be held on Wednesday, 4th instant at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) at the Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall when the Hon. Mr. H. M. Mehta will preside and Dr. K. K. Dadachanji, Mr. A. D. Shroff, Mr. S. S. Dubash, Mr. Framroze Bode, Mr. Homi Kapadia and others will speak on "The forthcoming septennial election of the Hundred of the Anjuman Committee of the Parsi Panchayat."

SIKH ASSOCIATION.

The following is the half yearly report of the activities of the Bombay Sikh Association:—

With "Complete Independence" as its goal, the Bombay Sikh Association was started on the 24th April 1931, and completed its first half year this month. During this short period the Association did lot of political propaganda amongst the local Sikhs and held the following public meetings etc:—

23-4-31 A public meeting at Chowpatty to observe the Peshwar Martyr's day. 27-4-31 Flag Tantation at Bhatia Baug. 19-5-31 Public meeting demanding release of all Political prisoners. 11-9-31 Public meeting at Chowpatty demanding release of all Patiala State Political prisoners. 16-8-31 Public meeting and of Patiala's misrule. 23-8-31 demonstration against Maharaja Public meeting at Chowpatty demanding abolition of invidious distinctions in jails. 7-9-31 Public meeting demanding release of 1914 Conspiracy case prisoners. 11-9-31 Public meeting on Non-Violence as our Sheet Anchor. 2-10-31 Cable to Mahatmaji on his birthday with request to demand complete independence. 18-10-31 Public meeting condemning the arrest of Sirdar Kharak Singh and others

A sum of Rs. 45/- was spent during the half year on meetings and other expenses.

KAPOL VYAYAM MANDAL.

The second Anniversary Exhibition of Shree Kapol Vyayam Mandir was held on Sunday last at Royal Opera House. Profs. Trivedi and Vora, Pysical Directors, and their pupils showed acrobatic and paysical feats which were highly appreciated by the spectators.

Some donations were announced and a few medals were awarded to the deserving pupils and to the instructions.

Outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Maloja" with the Mails from London of 22nd ultimo arrived at Aden at 5-30 a.m. on the 1st instant and left there at 11 a.m. the same day. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 10 p.m. on Thursday the 5th instant. The s.s. "Maloja" will sail from Ballard Pier for Colombo and Australia at 9 a.m. on the 6th instant.

OLIO NAGARSETE:—Under the auspices of the Vile Parle Youth League, the above drama will be staged at Baliwala Grant Theatre, Grant Road, to-night (3rd November) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) by the Gujarat Amateures (Andheri) in aid of Andheri Harijan (Untouchables) School. Rates are very moderate and tickets can be had at the Theatre. Arrangements have been made for a special train for the convenience of the Suburbn residents, leaving at 12-50 from Grant Road.

Bombay Swadeshi Exhibition.

MADHAV BAUG.

Programme for ladies only from 4 p.m. to 6 p.m.

(i) Music by Miss Kanchanmala Shirodkar.

(ii) Imitation and mimicry by Master Tipnis.

Mixed programme from 6-30 p.m. to 8 p.m.

Sjt. V. R. Talwalkar (The proprietor of the Ramkrishna Physical Culture Home Khar) and his pupils will perform their physical feats. Mr. Talwalkar will show his mastery over muscles-contracting. (6-30 p.m. to 8 p.m.).

From 3 p.m. to 6 p.m. Exhibition will be open for ladies only and from 6 p.m. to 10 p.m. for all. Unique entertainment.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS:—Mr. M. K Motha, a member of the B. P. C. C. from the "B" Ward and a member of the Mandvi District Corgress Committee, is standing as a candidate at the ensuing municipal elections from the "B" (Mandvi) Ward.

BHENDY BAZAR HOOLIGANISM.

Six Persons Put On Trial

STOLEN PROPERTY WORTH RS. 10,000.

The orgy of hooliganism witnessed in Bhendi Bazar, Bombay, on Saturday night had a sequel in the court of Mr. P. L. Thacker, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, when six persons were charged with rioting, looting and house-breaking. The names of the accused were: Syed Ranmin Syed Raza, Tarthan Khedgul, Noorbadsha Noormahmad, Abdul Rahiman, Akbarali Mahomed Ismail and Bakerali Mahomed Hussein.

Sub-Inspector A. K. Hakim attached to the Dongri Police station in applying for a remand of the accused in police custody stated that the six accused were arrested on the scene of rioting at 1-30 a.m. on Sunday. The accused were found stoning Moghul tea shops, breaking into them and looting property. Some of the accused were caught with stolen goods in their hands.

As others were yet to be arrested in connection with the riots and police investigations were incomplete the officer asked for a remand of the accused in police custody.

REMANDED INTO CUSTODY.

The accused applied for bail which was strongly objected to by the police. The Magistrate remanded the accused till November 6.

The property stolen during the disturbances is estimated at Rs 10,400. None of it has yet been recovered.

G. T. MOOLJI BHATIA SMAREK GRIHA:—Referring to the activities of the Govindji Thakursey Moolji Bhatia Smarak Griha, a Bombay correspondent writes:—Will the authorities concerned place before the public the report of their management of the above institution and its funds?" and wants to know why the report has not been published for a long time?

KSHATRIYA MALI YOUTH CONFERENCE:—It has been decided to hold a conference of the youths of "Kshatriya Mali Community" in December next. Those who wish to join or to make any suggestion may communicate to Mr. Shankar L. Sherker 140 Delisle Road Bombay No. 8.

TRAMWAY MEN'S UNION:—A public meeting of the Bombay Tramway Men's Union will be held on Wednesday, the 4th inst. at 5-30 p.m. opposite the Kingsway Workshop, Dadar.

Patna—The Ranchi Municipality and the District Board will present a farewell address to the Governor of Bihar on November 13 when he officially takes leave of the summer capital of the Province. A. P.

FREE CINEMA SHOW IN "C" WARD:—Under the auspices of the Bhuleshwar District Congress Committee a free cinema show, showing the Flag Hoisting Ceremony by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, and Mahatma Gandhi, Gandhiji's departure for London, was shown to the public on the 1st instant in Navi Wadi. The Wadi was fully crowded.

A CHARITY CONCERT:—Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha a Charity Concert has been arranged for Sunday, (8th instant) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at Cowasji Jehangir Hall. The full proceeds of the function will be given to the funds of the Parsi Ward at Sir J. J. Hospital. The programme includes classical Indian and English music. Tickets ranging from annas 8 to Rs. 10 can be had at the office of Mr. R. N. Bapasola, Forbes Street, Fort, between 4 and 7 p.m.

HOSTEL ACCOMODATION FOR PARSI STUDENTS:—A vacancy occurs at the Young Men's Parsi Association Hostel for which applications are invited from Parsi students. The applications should reach the Hon. Superintendent, Young Men's Parsi Association Hostel, Bisni House, Laburnum Road, Gamdevi, before Monday, (9th instant.)

SWADESHI MARKET.

Diwali sale Entertainment programme for to-day (Tuesday) is as under:—

10-11 A.M. Radio Music 3-6 P.M. Radio Music.

6-8 P.M. Master "Mafatlal's" Music.

8-10 P.M. Rashtriya Premila Mandal's Samvadas and National songs.

BOMBAY DIVISION EDUCATIONAL WEEK:—The Bombay Division Educational Week will be opened at Bordi on Wednesday, (4th inst.) at 1-30 p.m. Rev. J. Mckenzie, will deliver the Inaugural Address, and Mr. H. V. Hampton will preside on the closing day.

BOMBAY SHARE-BROKER MURDER CASE.

Hearing Resumed In Sessions.

ACCUSED'S WIFE IN WITNESS BOX.

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, Oct. 31.

When the hearing of the Bombay share-broker murder case was resumed yesterday before Mr. R. S. Bavdekar, I.C.S., the Sessions Judge, Thana, first witness examined was Mr. Lalshankar Mangalji, the cashier in the office of Mr. Jagjiwan Ujamsey. Witness was first examined on 29th Oct. and was asked to produce account-books to show that Rs. 50/- were paid to Nazir on 22nd May. He produced cash-book and ledger.

Cross-examined by Mr. Karbhari, witness admitted he had never shown his books to Police up till he produced them in court. There was no entry in the books produced to show that Nazir got any pay. Rs. 191/15 being the amount of expenses of petrol and motor repairs which was spent on the occasion Mr. Jagjiwan went for the body of the deceased, were debited in Mr. Jagjiwan's accounts to Nazir on the 8th June. Rs. 25 were debited to Nazir on the same day as he had taken Rs. 20/- on as he had taken Rs. 20/- on 22-1-31 and Rs. 5/- on 21-5-31. Rs. 44/6 are debited to Nazir on 10-6-31 as costs of replacing tyres and tubes. Re-examined by tyres A. V. Chitre, Public Prosecutor, witness stated that Rs. 20 and Rs. 5/- were not debited to Mr. Nazir on 21-1-31 and 21/5/31 respectively as they were loaned to him for a short period. They were debited on 5-6-31 as Nazir said he would pay back these amounts on Monday when he would take Rs. 50/- from them.

DECREE AGAINST ACCUSED.

Parsharam Pandurang Mahajan, Proprietor of Madhavashram, Bombay, deposed he had obtained a decree against accused in 1930, and that he had agreed to pay Nazir 8 per cent. in case Nazir helped to recover decretal amount. Cross-examined by Mr. Karbhari, he admitted the decree was obtained against Garware and Jagtap. Garware was the principal and accused was surety. He did not know if accused has filed a written statement in his suit against accused and Garware to the effect that he should get Rs. 2000/- from Garware. Witness did not know if a suit is still going on between Garware and accused. Witness had filed a suit against Miss Jones and accused on behalf of himself and other creditors to get his money from Rs. 50,000 which are in the name of Miss Jones in the National City Bank of New York. The suit was filed 3 days after Miss Jones' statement was recorded before the committing magistrate.

Pandurang Sitaram of the Cinema Film Co. Khadki who knew the accused since 1924 when they were both in the Majestic Studio, stated that on May 23 at 11-30 a.m. he saw accused going in his "Buick" car near the Bhamburda Ry. Station. He did not see how many passengers there were in the car. He told Garware of his having seen the accused.

Mrs. Ellis Jagtap was examined on 31st October, by the prosecution. She stated she was married to the accused about 4 or 5 years ago. She was residing at Walkeshwar now. Before that she was staying at Borivili for about one year or so. She knew Abdul Latif, Chandabai, and Zubeda, who were their tenants. She know Shapik by sight. She knew Nazir. She knew accused's brothers Raghunath and Vasant. There was a dispute between accused and his brothers about cinema business. A deed of release was passed by accused in favour of his brothers, but the accused managed the business. Witness and accused were on visiting terms with Nazir, when they were at Borivili. Nazir had a popultry business at Kandivli. He asked witness to take it up as he had no money and also to save it from his creditors. Witness gave a cheque to Nazir for Rs. 482/-, but Nazir returned that money. There was no dispute between Nazir on the one hand and accused and witness on the other.

ACCUSED GOES TO MALWAN.

In the litigation about the title-deeds between accused and his father, Nazir was helping accused only up to a certain time. Witness saw Nazir on 22nd of April near could not say in what month he went over to the other side. Witness saw Nazir on 22nd of April near Royal Opera House. When she was examined before the Committing Magistrate she did not know about the suit between Nazir and accused's brothers on the one hand and accused on the other. She knew Pathare, who used to visit them while they were at Borivili.

The accused went on Saturday morning, the week previous to his arrest, to Malvan and came back on Sunday afternoon. On Friday afternoon, he took the "Buick" car for repairs to Bombay. He took it after tying it to the Baby Austin. The approver was with him. He returned home alone with the "Buick" on Friday night. The car was in the compound then. He left alone next morning at 6-30 a.m. Witness did not ask accused where he was going alone. Their Solicitor and pleader had gone to their house in the week previous to that in which accused went to Malvan and they suggested to the accused that he should get some papers from Malwan. Accused told her that the car had failed on the way to Malwan and he had to come back without papers. In April last, accused had gone to Malwan with Pathare. She could not say if any postman had gone to their house on Friday morning with a registered letter.

Cross examined by Mr. Karbhari she said that Nazir used to go to solicitors office: that was how he helped accused. Nazir used to carry information about our plans to the other side and that was why they dropped him. That is what she meant when she said Nazir went over to the other side.

SOUTH INDIAN AMATEURS ON BOMBAY STAGE.

The South Indian Amateurs put on boards "Valli's Wedding" at the Bombay Theatre on Sunday last before a crowded house. The performance was short and sweet and the conductors are to be congratulated for the "speed-up" methods they adopted instead of boring the audience with wearisome details. The palm of honour for good acting should go to the hero who played his twin-role very well. His "Stag song" was reminiscent of Master Chellappa in some of its touches. Though this actor was new to the Bombay stage, he is a good acquisition to the "amateurs". Valli's part was well played and could have been better played without a wrist watch. Such modernisation is out of tune with the period of the play and mars the dramatic unity. The heroines role was well rendered and the music was of a high order. Narada drew encores for his extempore eloquence and the role of intermediary which he played well. The comedian who has become a fixture in the stage, did not disappoint his admirers. As usual, he was wise and otherwise.

Private Charged With House-Breaking And Theft.

On charges of house-breaking and theft the Palton Road police, Bombay, arrested Private Joseph, Seaman of the East Lancashire Regiment at Colaba on Sunday. The accused was placed before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, on Monday, and remanded in police custody till November 5.

Inspector De Sa of the Palton Road police station in asking for a remand of the accused to custody stated that the accused was arrested at 6 a.m. on Sunday by the Pathan watchman of the Eastern Watch Company when the accused broke open the show case of the company. The accused was then handed over to the police and the three watches belonging to the Eastern Watch Company were recovered from the accused.

MR. M. N. TALPADE'S CANDIDATURE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I shall thank you to please correct the wrong impression that must have been created in the minds of your readers by the letter of the Secretary of the B. P. C. C. in regard to my candidature at the ensuing Municipal elections, published in your issue to-day.

I do not know who put the first announcement in regard to my candidature. I was surprised to find myself described as a Congress candidate. I have signed the first pledge and have not signed the second pledge for reasons mentioned in the joint letter addressed to the President, B. P. C. C., by the members of the Nationalist Party.

Besides, I had told Mr. S. K. Patil when I met him in the Corporation last Thursday that I was not responsible for the announcement. In fairness to me Mr. Patil should have mentioned it in his letter to you published today. I have written this to explain my position and for no other purpose. My voters know how I stand with reference to Congress ticket.—Yours, etc.,

M. N. TALPADE.

31st Kolbhat St.,
Bombay 2.
October 31.

FREE EMERGENCY HOSPITAL:—The number of patients treated in the Outdoor Department during the last three months in this Hospital is 4463, made up as under:—

July. 889 males, 223 females and 155 children, making a total of 1,267.

August 1,083 males, 323 females and 339 children, making a total of 1,745.

September 903 males, 297 females and 251 children, making a total 1,451.

B. P. C. C. COUNCIL MEETING:—An urgent meeting of the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held on Wednesday, (4th inst.) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

HIGH COURT RE-OPENS AFTER HOLIDAY

The October vacation having been over, the High Court reopened on Monday.

Justices Mirza, Blackwell and Broomfield have returned from furlough and have re-joined their offices on the High Court Bench.

Mr. Justice Murphy will be away for some time more till he has concluded his labours as the Chairman of the Railway Enquiry Committee. His place is now taken by Mr. Justice Nanavutty.

The Acting Judges Mr. Davar, Mr. Faiz B. Tyebji and Mr. P. B. Shingne have now reverted to their original positions, the former two to the Bar and Mr. Shingne to his post as Government Pleader.

Mr. Justice Kania will remain as an Additional Judge for one year more.

DISTRIBUTION OF WORK.

On Monday the work of the High Court was distributed as follows:

On the Appellate side, a Bench consisting of the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Broomfield took criminal appeals. Another Bench of Justices Baker and Nanavutty took first appeals (civil). Justices Patker and Barlee who sat separately, heard second appeals (civil).

Mr. Justice Blackwell presided over the adjourned sitting of the High Court Sessions.

On the Original side were Justices Rangneker, Mirza, Wadia and Kania.

"INIQUITOUS IMPOSITION."

KURLA PROTESTS AGAINST PROPOSED TERMINAL TAX.

The Kurla Municipal Board passed a resolution protesting against the Bombay Municipality's recent proposal of levying a Terminal Tax on suburban passengers travelling to and from Bombay as it is their opinion that any such tax would be an iniquitous imposition which, while it would further add to the already heavy burden of excessive Railway Fares would, at the same time, unjustifiably penalise those very people, who have by making their homes in the suburbs contributed largely towards relieving the congestion in the city proper and improving its health."

B. S. P. C. A. & PETIT ANIMALS' HOSPITAL.

7,094 TREATED FREE DURING 2 YEARS.

The following is an extract from the Report of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals, for 1929 and 1930:—

The last general meeting of the above Society was held on 19th June, 1929, when Sir Dinshaw Petit, Bart., occupied the chair.

The humane work of preventing cruelty to Animals has been carried on in the City of Bombay and the Suburb of Bandra during these two years, is as satisfactory as in the past years, in spite of the fact that due to riots and disturbances which occurred during the years under report, the agents of the Society had to discharge their duties under handicapping conditions as they had to work in disturbed localities. During the years under report 36,812 prosecutions were instituted and convictions obtained in 35,073 cases. In 962 cases the accused were acquitted. In 553 cases the accused were warned and discharged by the Honorary Magistrate.

In the four dispensaries maintained by the Society in the Courts of the Honorary Presidency Magistrates at Fort, Girgaum, Mazagon and Dadar 7,094 animals were treated free of charge by our Veterinary Inspectors. Of these 5,380 cases were brought by the Agents of the Society and 1,714 cases by the Police.

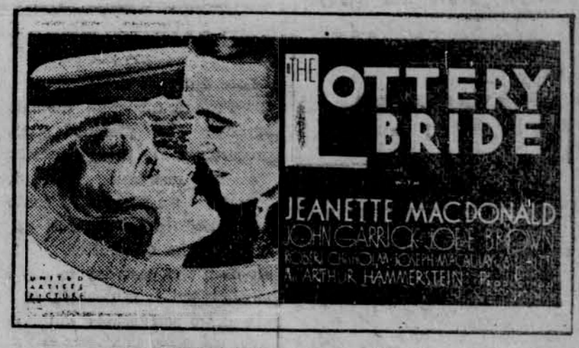
The number of animals remanded by the Honorary Presidency Magistrates as well as those brought voluntarily for treatment was 7,105. Out of this number 5,240 were treated as in-patients and 1,865 as out-patients. The whole of the Hospital premises were painted and sundry repairs were effected at a cost of Rs. 2,500. The 20 kennels of the new Dog Ward were improved with a view to provide sufficient ventilation to the animals at a cost of Rs. 395.

THE INCOME.

The income of the Hospital including (1) Voluntary contributions paid by Cotton and Grain Merchants, (2) Fees paid by the Owners of the Animals for their up-keep and (3) Donations received from the public during the period under Report was Rs. 1,19,644-12-6. The expenditure during the same period amounted to Rs. 1,15,247-1-10. And the income of the Society was Rs. 78,548-6-0 and the expenditure was Rs. 83,855-6-3.

PATHE CINEMA

TO-DAY AT 6-30 & 10.



Part of this picture is coloured—
50,000 people in Bombay said "Whoopee" was natural colour—
Better than any before. The colour scenes in

THE LOTTERY BRIDE

Are even more perfect.

SEVEN BEAUTIFUL SONGS SEVEN

Better than the best yet screened.

Booking: S. Rose & Co. or at the Theatre.

PATHE CINEMA

SATURDAY NEXT

MARY PICKFORD

With

REGINALD DENNY

In

KIKI

BOOK NOW AT S. ROSE & CO., OR AT

PATHE CINEMA

THE PICTURE YOU'VE LONGED FOR!

THE CAPITOL

(Bombay's Leading Talkie House)

DAILY AT 6-30 AND 10 P.M.

GRACE MOORE
GRACE MOORE

Star of the Metropolitan Opera in

A LADY'S MORALS
A LADY'S MORALS
A LADY'S MORALS

DEPICTING THE LOVE LIFE OF JENNY LIND

THE SWEDISH NIGHTINGALE with

REGINALD DENNY
WALLACE BEERY

SEVEN DELIGHTFUL SONG HITS! SEVEN

PLANS OPEN. BOOK NOW.

THE MEDICAL COUNCIL AND A CHALLENGE

To the Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I have read to-day in your paper to what ridiculous length the Medical Council can go in the interpretation of a rule. If Charak's name cannot be featured on the sign-board of a clinic, simply because Charak is a dead notability, and if this is the Council's rule, then the chiefs and practitioners, in all hospitals with proper names attached to them, should be served with notices to remove the premises of the hospitals. The Sir J. J., the G. T., Bai Motlibai, Wadia, St. George's, and King Edward—and I may say, almost all hospitals—must be forced to strike off the names from the signs of these institutions; otherwise all registered medical men should be made to sever their connection with the hospitals under the threat of being liable to have their names removed from the roll of the Council. I hope the Council takes up this question and keeps up its dignity. The fact is that the Medical Council dare not do it. They only do not like to see Charak's name for obvious reasons. I may add that Charak, Manu, Shushrut, Bhrigu, are names of books as well as of persons. When they are books they mean Charak-Samhita, Manu-Smriti, Sushruta-Samhita and so on. Charak need not be necessarily taken as the name of a person; and apparently, if it is not the name of a person, it can be allowed.—Yours etc.,

S. L. K.

Bombay, October 31, 1931.

WARNER BAXTER

with MYRNA LOY in—

RENEGADES

FOX

STORY OF THE FOREIGN LEGION

COMING TO THE RIALTO

THE RIALTO

(The Home of Fox Talkies)

Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Stupendous Double Attraction!

THE FAMOUS VERSATILE DANCER

HENSIE ROGOTTA

IN

THE EGYPTIAN HAREM DANCE AND A SERIES OF CONTORTIONISTE AND TUMBLING ACTS

Also

FOX MOVIETONE DRAMA

SCOTLAND YARD

with

EDMUND LOWE-JOAN BENNETT

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS:—Under the auspices of the Indian Institute of Architects, a public lecture will be delivered by Mr. J. Alexander, on "Some Special Roofing Materials" at the Sohrab F. Bharucha Architectural Library on Thursday (5th inst.) at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) when Mr. Burjor S. J. Aga, will occupy the chair.

Statuary White Marble Blocks

About eight feet in height are available ready from stock.

Also STATUARY BLOCKS for busts.

Apply:—

RAVAL & CO.,

BANK STREET, BOMBAY.

CONGRESS MANDATE

To "NATIONALISE" industries take care that your boiler burns only fuel that is GENUINELY INDIAN. You can pursue such a fuel policy only by insisting for your boiler on supply of

COAL FROM INDIAN-OWNED

and Indian-managed collieries.

ASK FOR LIST OF COLLIERIES FROM INDIAN MINING FEDERATION

Let your Body and Brain Be Refreshed

by using

ZANDU DRAKSHA-ASAVA

Mridvikarishta-Sharangdhar M. Ch. 10

A Delicious and Remarkable Remedy

Why Remain Fatigued and Depressed? Why not try from to-day?

That Acts At Once

The Well-known Body and Brain Refresher

ZANDU DRAKSHA-ASAVA

Avoid Substitutes

Zandu Pharmaceutical Works Limited.

Sayani Road, BOMBAY 14.

Selling Depot: Old Bhatia Mahajanwadi, Kalbadevi, BOMBAY 2

Price List of Ayurvedic preparations on application

ZANDU DRAKSHA-ASAVA in Retail can be had of Agents, Chemists and Druggists and other Shop-keepers, etc.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1931.

THE SANKEY REPORT

Lord Sankey's draft report of the Federal Structure Committee covering the present session's proceedings is being considered by its members The draft report necessarily contains what Lord Sankey regards as the sense of the Committee, gathered from the past day to day discussions but it is doubtful if all the draft conclusions will meet with anything like general agreement at the session of the full committee. And after all, what may look like a general agreement in the Committee cannot necessarily imply a corresponding agreement in the open Round Table Conference or the Indian people. This obvious point needs specially to be remembered in connection with certain propositions in the report which strike us as being utterly impossible. If Reuter's correspondent is right in his belief that "general opinion was that the report was extremely good and in some respects went beyond the expectations of the delegates", that may be the opinion of those delegates who are easily satisfied.

The draft report deals mainly with the composition and powers of the Central Legislature. We shall better understand the tenor of the report if we fix our attention on a few essential features of the scheme outlined therein. That scheme provides for a bicameral Central Legislature, so ingeniously devised that the so-called Upper House will be an effective deadweight on the Popular House. The two Houses are to have equal powers and to consist as nearly as possible of 200 and 300 members respectively, the States' proportion being 40 per cent in the Upper House and 33-1/3 per cent in the Lower. In the Upper House the States, that is, the Princes, are to nominate all the "representatives", while the Provincial Legislatures will elect their quota through the single transferable vote. And in the Lower House, while the representatives of British India will be elected by the people, the decision regarding the representatives of the States is, be left to the States themselves.

The composition of the two Houses being what it is, the amazing and unusual proposal to give equal powers to both is, as we stated above, to make the Upper House a heavy deadweight on the Lower. It is also calculated to multiply dead-locks due to conflict between the two Houses. If the Upper House were to be as democratic as the Lower, the conflict would be rarer and easier to be remedied. A Second Chamber is ordinarily an encumbrance but is sometimes useful as a safeguard against precipitate legislation, if it plays only a secondary role. But if it has equal powers with the popular House, dead-locks are inevitable. One way out of a dead-lock is a joint session and it has been duly provided for in the report. But when the Upper House is designed to be more or less reactionary in its composition and the Lower contains only a hundred more members, the decision of a joint session will rarely represent the wishes or the best interests of the people.

The most objectionable feature of the scheme is that which deals with the representation of the States. They form only a fourth of the total population of India and yet they are to have one-third representation in the Lower House. This is all the more unfair to the other interests in the country because the question of electing or nominating the State representatives is to be left to the sweet will of the States, that is, the Princes, who are absolute rulers in their States. For all practical purposes it may be assumed that the States people will not have any guaranteed number of elected seats in the Lower House. That is an impossible position. The case is worse with regard to the Upper House. The States—assuming of course that they all join the Federation—are to have 40 per cent representation and all the seats are to be tilled by nomination by the Princes. This is indeed a mockery of self-government. Government's nominees at the R. T. Conference may possibly countenance it if those nominees are communalists and are tempted with separate baits for themselves. But we cannot imagine the sole representative of the Congress, that stands for complete democratic Swaraj, to surrender the claims of the millions of States' people. The duty of safeguarding their rights is all the more sacred because those millions have not been allowed to send a single representative to the R. T. Conference.

LLOYD GEORGE AT WORK.

As was to be expected, the huge majority the "National" Government in Britain have obtained, has provided Mr. Lloyd George with an excellent opportunity of beginning a game at which he is an adept. And he has lost no time in taking the first step. If he could only wean away from the heterogeneous following in the Commons which Mr. MacDonald has now secured, a number of men who realise that their ultimate political advancement lies not in obeying the mandate of Mr. MacDonald's dictators, the Baldwinites, but in keeping an open mind and making an alliance with groups with "progressive" ideas, the Welsh Wizard can stage a come-back with an appreciable number of supporters. In an interview with the "Manchester Guardian" he makes a clever appeal to these legislators. He is on a voyage of discovery. He will explore that "fruitful belt of territory" which, he hopes, "Liberalism, Labour and the progressive minds of all parties" can cultivate. And he remembers the "under-dog", the exploited worker, to assist whom he appeals for "joint action." Will the pitifully small Labour Opposition, realising the truth of his warning that it will take at least a generation now for British Labour "to become a truly national party", endeavour to achieve a political understanding with him? Mr. Henderson saw him on the eve of the elections. It is not unlikely that the "rapprochement" will take place. Then Mr. Lloyd George will manoeuvre with the "National" Labourites and the younger Tories who are not keen on introducing a policy of wholesale protection. Probably his will be a substantial harvest when the new Parliament begins and disruptive tendencies are at work in the Government's unwieldy majority.

JUST PROTEST

In his presidential address at the session of the All-India Postal and R. M. S. Conference, held at Delhi on Saturday, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta rightly emphasized the thoroughly inquitous retrenchment proposal of Government to impose a general 10 per cent. cut on salaries, which affects the lowest paid employees severely but touches only lightly the high-paid ones. In the case of the latter the cut is to be inclusive of income-tax, so that the sacrifice they make is a "mere bagatelle." And there is considerable opportunity of retrenching a number of these highly paid appointments, as the Cowasji Jehangir Committee recommends. Compared to other countries, the service rendered by Postal subordinate employees in India is the lowest paid and yet it is proposed that they should suffer most. The Assembly must scotch this official move to secure a general 10 per cent cut in salaries and insist on the adoption of a graduated scale in cuts so that the lowest paid suffer the least and the doctrine of "equality of sacrifice" for all is truly interpreted as greater sacrifice on the part of those who enjoy higher emoluments. Mr. Asaf Ali suggested at the Conference a sliding scale between thirty per cent at the top and five per cent at the bottom leaving untouched the salaries below Rs. 250. This is a reasonable proposal subject to the exemption limit being reduced to Rs. 100. Indianisation from the top in the Posts and Telegraphs departments and the abolition of a number of high salaried posts in them is quite a practicable proposition and we do not see any reason at all why salaries of the subordinate staff should be cut.

THEY MUST HAVE A CHANCE.

It is rumoured that when Mr. W. H. Neilson, he present chairman of the Bombay Port Trust, retires, Government intend to appoint a non-Indian in his place. It is also reported that a member of the Indian Civil Service will be Mr. Neilson's successor in this important position. The public has every reason to protest against this move, if the rumour is founded on fact. There are a number of qualified Indian engineers available to hold with distinction the chairmanship of the Bombay Port Trust and they must have a chance. Indianisation becomes a farce when Government pay lip homage to it and continue the policy of refusing to ihitiate the process from the top.

Trifles.

"Sir Mirza Ismail is meeting with difficulties on both sides in the role of a peace-maker for which he is so well qualified"—London cable to Anglo-India.

The credit for the difficulties must, however, go exclusively to —— I must first read carefully certain sections of the I.P.C.

* * *

According to "advices just received in India" (New Delhi) an exhibition is being organised, in London, during the British Industries Fair 1932, "designed to display innumerable aspects of all British textile industries."

The Indian Government is unable to encourage a similar exhibition of Indian textiles, whether made by machine or hand, for two reasons:—

(1) It will involve wanton waste of money during a period of extreme financial stringency and

(2) It will appear as if being held to the prejudice of British textiles, a thing that is suicidal to the best interests of India and, therefore, severely to be condemned, if not as seditious, certainly at least as dangerously political.

* * *

It is this probably that has given rise to a rumour that on being approached with this mischievous suggestion Provincial Directors of Indian Industries swooned away crying, "Help Swadeshi."

* * *

"The Mahomedan and the Hindu, although excellent neighbours, will", says the "Morning Post," "always refuse to live in the same house."

Which clearly proves that the house must be occupied by Jack who did not build it but to whose good offices during the last 160 years are so, is traceable the comparative excellence of "Mahomedan"—Hindu, —— er —— 'neighbourship".

* * *

The Bombay correspondent of the London "Times" commands my confidence in his own right. It is true that to me he is a mere name, or rather a mere designation. But I can assure you on oath that his reports about views of "high officials" must be relied upon as absolutely correct.

* * *

So whatever is sent by London correspondents of Nationalist Papers may be safely taken as "distorted." I have many other grounds to prove it.

"High officials" have usually expert knowledge of what is distortion. They can easily detect it. If you have doubts see any old file of official communiques.

* * *

I was myself wondering how these busy, hardworked men find time to develop their powers of detecting distortions, when I met an Eye-Specialist who also happened to be a psycho-analyst. It is a long story and a little technical with Einstein butting in here and there. Suffice it to say that the whole thing was explained as a simple phenomenon.

* * *

You might wonder about the "even"——"the distorted nature of which has been obvious EVEN to high officials." But this is also easily explained. In these days of competition it is natural for people to pay nothing more than a grudging——indeed indirectly uncomplimentary—— tribute, if at all, to rivals.

Or it may be that this is another instance of the "distorted nature" of news sent by London correspondents of Nationalist Papers.

What a pity they have so much to learn from their 'confreres' supplying true news about India to the 'Times,' the "Telegraph', the 'Morning Post' and last though not the least the "Daily Mail."

SHORT TALKS ON CURRENCY PROBLEMS

A CENTRAL RESERVE BANK FOR INDIA

(By SOHRAB R. DAVAR).

VI.*

We shall now take up as we promised in our last talk the question of a Central Bank for India and for that purpose consider exactly what should be the functions of such a bank and the two principles on which the same can be established i.e., as (1) a Shareholders' Bank or (2) a State Bank.

WHAT IS A CENTRAL BANK?

A Central Bank as it has come to be known in every important centre of the world is the principal bank of the country to which generally speaking are assigned the following functions:—

(1) To act as a depository of the Government cash balances and as its financial agent and treasurer in general.

(2) To manage, supervise and direct the currency of the country and to maintain the currency reserve.

(3) As the treasurer or cashier of the State to manage different remittances of the Government and to act generally as a banker of the Government.

(4) To manage the public debts of the country.

According to our Central Banking Commission (Majority) Report, 1931: "The two principal tasks of the Reserve Bank will be to maintain the international value of the rupee and to control the credit situation in India, which would include the rate of interest at which credit would be available to trade and industry."

The other peculiarity is that the Central Bank is not expected generally to do commercial business, or to compete with commercial banks, but generally to act as bankers' bank i.e., keep accounts of all the principal banks in the country and help them with finances wherever necessary.

SPECIAL RELATIONSHIP WITH GOVERNMENT.

Happily the Central Banking Commission is unanimous on this point when they state: "We agree that the Reserve Bank should not ordinarily compete with commercial banks for profit." The Central Bank not only manages the currency reserve of the state, but also controls the reserves of these commercial banks, with the result that they can manipulate the currency in the interest of the country's credit on the market by tightening the money market by appropriate operations wherever so desired by reducing the supply of cash held by the commercial banks. In their valuable work "Central Bank" Kisch & Elkin observe: "The Central Bank of a country stands in a special relationship to the Government, seeing that by its discount policy and the subsequent reactions on credit, gold reserves and note issues it controls the amount of purchasing power available, and is thus responsible for safeguarding the currency standard established by law."

INTERNATIONAL RE-ORGANISATION.

The importance of this form of bank in all modern countries has been recognised by no less an authority than the International Financial Conference which met in Brussels in the year 1920, where it was resolved that "in countries where there is no Central Bank of issue one should be established." The resolution further lays down that the object which the Conference had in view was the maintenance of financial stability. The result was that in about six years a large number of Central Banks were formed and the position of many banks on the continent of Europe, which worked more or less as Central Banks of issue, was drastically overhauled and re-organised. According to the above-mentioned authors "in most of these cases, the establishment or re-organisation of the Central Bank has been part of a scheme for the stabilisation of the currency and the prevention of inflation. The evils that have followed the excessive issue of paper currency are too well-known to need any detailed description. The lack of a stable unit of value and the consequent insecurity introduced into every contract, the wiping out of capital values accumulated in the past and the general feeling of uncertainty as to future values, led to economic and social disorders which have been experienced to a greater or lesser extent in nearly every country of the world." It will thus be appreciated by the reader that the Central Reserve Banks were established with the principal object of preventing inflation, or excessive issue of currency, which raised the prices of commodities and necessaries, destroyed the value of capital and money as well as the Government securities,—the very causes which threaten us at present in case our currency is not placed on a responsible footing but left to drift.

INDEPENDENCE OF CENTRAL BANK.

It may be further added that this Brussels Conference Resolution of 1920 favoured the creation of independent Central Banks, as against banks under the influence and control of the State either wholly or partially; of course a certain amount of State control and supervision is bound to be associated with a bank such as this which controls government balances as well as the currency, but what is meant is State domination of an undesirable type. The authorities quoted above also suggest that wherever a new Central Bank such as the one we in India are contemplating is established and it is desired that it should be free from undue Government interference, "this can only be most efficaciously achieved by making the Bank an independent organisation and giving only such specific and limited powers to the State as may be considered essential in the particular circumstances. To establish a State Bank and then devise machinery to render the Bank to some degree independent of Government control opens the door to dangers which the alternative method in general avoids. Whatever safeguards may be laid down on paper, it is evident that State ownership affords a facile pretext for the exercise of Government pressure." In view of these observations it is rather unfortunate that our Central Banking Commission, according to Mr. Manu Subedar (See page 296 para 285 of his Minority Report) was prevented by its Chairman by a ruling, purported to have been given in the exercise of his discretion from going into the details of this most important question. In fact his ruling that matters outside it were shut out from the Commission's discussion and that "the Commission must proceed on the assumption that the future Reserve Bank was to be a State Bank" was most arbitrary In view of this ruling, the Commission's finding that "the bank (meaning Reserve Bank) should

Continued on page 8).

*Previous articles appeared on October 12, 13, 19, 27 and 28.

NOTES OF THE DAY

Birth Of A Headless Child.

The London correspondent of our Anglo-Indian contemporary sends the delightful news that Muslims, Europeans, Anglo-Indians, Depressed Classes and Indian Christians have arrived at a happy settlement "on broad lines." Every thing has resolved nicely into "a joint statement" which will be submitted to the Premier. Details regarding the "broad lines" are unfortunately not quite clear, save that they are based on Separate Electorates. This is splendid indeed. And we have no doubt that these broad lines will be cheerfully applied to Landlords, Commerce and Labour. So far it is magnificently plain sailing. But, lest we forget, let us add the Sikhs. It would be interesting to know how the seats have been apportioned in Bengal and the Punjab. This very minor problem, however, has not been tackled. It is much too broad for the "broad lines" of the happy agreement.

Self-Preservation.

But we must not presume to criticise the gentlemen concerned. They are out to get Separate Electorates at any cost on the one hand and perpetuate foreign domination on the other. They do not care for the rest of their demands except to use the impossibility of one or all of them for the purpose of opposing the demand for the Freedom of India. That their conduct spells ruin to the mass of the Muslim community, the artisans and the peasants, is no concern of theirs. As Dr. Mahmud has pointed out at Lucknow, the interest of the Muslim masses was entirely different from the interest of the Muslim "representatives" at the Round Table Conference. To exist as parasites of the Muslim community they must make common cause with reaction, the bureaucracy and the European trader. And they are doing nothing more than this.

Curse Of Untouchability.

At a public meeting of the so-called Depressed Classes held in Bombay on Saturday on the occasion of opening a Congress Welfare Centre in the City for these classes, Mr. K.M. Munshi justly condemned the institution of untouchability, but marred the effect of his remarks by needlessly objecting to the resort to temple-entry Satyagraha at the present moment. As regards the so-called untouchables' right to temple-entry, he properly observed: "The claim of the orthodox Hindus to exclude a section from the temples is so preposterous, so criminal and so sinful that in ordinary times every right-minded Hindu would be willing to offer Satyagraha for the purpose of removing the ban on untouchables. To offer such Satyagraha would become the duty of the caste Hindus themselves; for they have to expiate the sins of their fore-fathers."

"Not Yet."

But as regards discharging the duty now, he is needlessly overcautious and says: "Not yet, not quite so fast. In such matters we cannot force the pace of progress. These are not times when energy could be wasted in raking up internecine squabbles." He goes further in remarking: "We are fighting Government in order to secure transference of political power. And if Temple-Entry Satyagraha means rousing communal passions, creating local fights and a consequent appeal to British officers and the police, such a thing must be avoided by every patriotic person." We cannot help feeling that Mr. Munshi's plea against Temple-Entry Satyagraha at the present moment is fallacious. If untouchability is a crime and a sin, any truthful and peaceful attempt to awaken, through one's own suffering, the conscience of another, can never be inopportune or premature. If we demand Swaraj for all, the "untouchables" as well as the touchables, the demand will be more powerful and made with an easier conscience if we concede to the untouchables at once the most elementary right of a human being, let alone a share of Swaraj, or at least if we make every possible honest effort to win that right for these victims of double degradation, social as well as political.

Certain Revival Of Civil Resistance If R. T. C. Fails

GANDHIJI PROPOSES ARBITRATION EITHER PRIVATE OR BY JUDICIAL TRIBUNAL

R. T. C DOES NOT REPRESENT INDIA

LONDON, Nov. 1.

Speaking at a meeting of the Indian Majliss at Cambridge, Mahatma Gandhi recalled that he had addressed the Majliss in 1908.

In reply to questions, he said that his solution was the Congress solution, but as that was unacceptable to Muslims he proposed either private arbitration or arbitration by a judicial tribunal. If those two alternatives were not accepted, only time could produce a settlement. Failure to effect a settlement of the Punjab question arose from the common distrust among Hindus, Sikhs and Muslims. He warned his hearers against exaggerating the importance of the Punjab question.

The attitude of the delegates to the Round Table Conference was not representative of the attitude of the people of India. If the Round Table Conference failed civil resistance would certainly be revived in India. It would not occur immediately. Civil resistance was a movement under control, and would be revived only after the Congress had formally decided to do so after due consideration.—Reuter.

British Indian Delegates On Sankey Report

LONDON, Nov. 1.

18 British Indian delegates to the Round Table Conference met to-day at Dr. Sapru's room at Dorchester Hotel, and discussed, for over four hours, Lord Sankey's Report circulated yesterday. The general opinion was that the Report was extremely good, and, in some respects, it went beyond the expectation of the delegates. There were, however, one or two features of the report which were not approved, but it was hoped that modifications would not be difficult at the open Conference.

It is expected that discussion at the open meetings of the Federal Structure Sub-Committee will last about three days.—Reuter.

SANKEY'S TRIBUTE TO CIVIL SERVANTS

19 Times Out Of 20 They Are Always Right.

LONDON, Nov. 2.

"When the future history of India is written the thanks of the people who will benefit by the constitution will be due far more to these gentlemen than to any members of the Federal Structure Sub-Committee," declared Lord Sankey at this morning's meeting of the Federal Structure Sub-Committee in the course of a notable tribute to the labours of the small committee of Civil Servants consisting of Sir Claude Schuster, Sir Maurice Gwyer, Sir Findlater Stewart, Sir Edward Chamier, Mr. G. S. King (Gwyer's assistant), Mr. R. H. A. Carter, Mr. V. Dawson, and Mr. P. J. Patrick.

CIVIL SERVANTS ALWAYS RIGHT.

This small committee, said Lord Sankey, was formed in the early part of the year and these gentlemen had since worked early and late on the Indian affairs. "I think you will find when you get your own Civil Service that 19 times out of 20 Civil Service is right".

Lord Sankey added that he wished to record their names since they had enabled the Committee to produce not only the report but other important papers and mmoranda circulated from time to time. "Their knowledge is encyclopaedic and they have been of invaluable assistance. Without their help and advice I could not have presided".

BASIS OF ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

Lord Sankey submitted the report explained that after approval by the Federal Structure Sub-Committee it would be discussed by the full Conference and hoped that it would eventually form the basis of the Act of Parliament. He emphasised in this connection the influence which a large measure of agreement was likely to have on the smooth and unanimous passage of the bill, declaring that if the recommendations were made with almost unanimous ayproval of the Federal Structure Sub-Committee and the Conference they must carry great weight with all political parties in India and England. Lord Sankey added that he hoped to circulate the remaining sections of the report dealing with Federal Court to-morrow.

The Committee then adjourned till afternoon.—Reuter's R. T. C. Special.

Draft Report Considered Section By Section.

LONDON, Nov. 2.

The Federal Structure Sub-committee on re-assembling this morning began consideration section by section of the draft report. The introductory sections reaffirming belief in Federation setting out considerations which the the Committee took into account and stressing the aim of achieving greatest measure of agreement were accepted.

The Committee then proceeded with the consideration of sections dealing with the structure, size and composition of the Legislature. Mr. N. M. Joshi reiterated that he favoured single chamber and various members expressed views relative to the strength of the two Chambers and also representation of the States differing from the report's recommendations. It was ultimately agreed that paragraph drafted on this subject should stand, differences being left to be settled by negotiation between interests concerned. It was mentioned that the memorandum by Dholpur outlining a scheme for States' Confederation and also a note by Sir Mirza Ismail giving his views on the character and size of Federal Legislature would be printed with the report.—Reuter.

CLOSING CROSS RATE

London, Nov. 2.

To-day's closing cross rate London on New York was 3.75.

LATEST COTTON PRICES.

(Through Cotton Information Bureau, 1st Floor, Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Bombay).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

JANUARY.

New York, Nov. 2.	
Previous closing rate ...	6.70
To-day's opening rate ...	6.75
Difference	plus .05
To-day's closing rate	6.67
Difference	—.03

Broach expectation Rs. 191

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

JANUARY.

Liverpool, Nov. 2.	
Previous closing rate ...	4.76
To-day's opening rate ...	4.77
Difference	plus .01
To-day's closing rate	4.80
Difference	plus .04

LONDON SILVER MARKET

London, Nov. 2.	
Silver ready	18 1/2
Higher	5 annas.
Silver forward	18 7/16
Higher	5 annas.
India bought.	

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, Nov. 4.			
Ready	59	8	0
Aso ...	56	4	0
Kartak	56	8	0
Gold ready	26	5	6

DELHI GETS BUSY

M. L. A.'s Begin To Arrive.

GRANT FOR R. T. C. FOR BURMA.

(From our Special Representative)

NEW DELHI, Nov. 2.

With the arrival of about 30 members of the Assembly the lobbies have begun to buzz with some excitement and to-day's story related to lively meeting of the Standing Finance Committee when five members, Mr. G. P. Singh, Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed, Mr. Sarda, Mr. Muazzam Harbansingh, Mr. Jog and Mr. Raju agreed to the supplementary grant for Burma Round Table Conference only on the definite understanding that they did not agree to the principle of separation by voting money for the Conference. In fact these members are expected in lobby circles to put up a straight fight on this very issue to-morrow when the financial scheme on the basis of separated Burma would be discussed.

RACE FOR PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

Other topics of discussion related mostly to the high appointments which are impending namely the temporary successor to Sir Fazli Hussain and permanent successor to Syed Raza Ali on the Public Service Commission. As regards former opinion held here is that the selection would fall on some Muslim leader in London and Sir Sultan Ahmed's name is being freely mentioned. The Public Service Commission appointment is causing considerable race between candidates and already among the probables mentioned are Sir Zulfikarali Khan, Sir Abdulla Suhrawaddy, Sir Muhamed Yakub, Sir Abdulqadar, Sir Muhamed Iqbal, Mian Shah Nawaz, Dr. Ziauddin. Of them Sir Abdulqadar officiated once as member of the Commission. But no decision is likely till the Assembly special session is over and the Finance Bill is disposed of by the Assembly.

Conversations regarding South African Conference on Indian problem show that Mr. G. S. Bajpai who was the secretary to Habibullah Delegation is being asked to return from London early to take up the same position under Sir Fazli Hussain delegation.

The Government whipping has already started and daily calculations are being made regarding probable strength of votes in favour of the Finance Bill Scheme.

Rs. 60,000 Voted For R. T. C.

BUT PRINCIPLE NOT ACCEPTED.

NEW DELHI, Nov. 2.

The Standing Finance Committee of the Assembly discussed to-day proposals for fresh expenditure.

It agreed to a proposal of the Reforms Office for expenditure relating to the appointment of a Committee to enquire into the administrative, financial and other consequences of setting up a separate administration for the Oriya-speaking people.

The Committee will being session this month and is expected to be in session for about four months.

BURMA R. T. C. COST.

An interesting discussion took place on a supplementary grant of over Rs. 60,000 in connection with the Burma Round Table Conference. A majority of the members were first disinclined to sanction the grant, but when it was pointed out that the question of principle could not be raised over a supplementary grant they agreed to the grant but made it clear that it did not imply their agreement either to the principle of the separation of Burma or approval of the personnel of the conference.

The Committee criticised the expensiveness of the arrangement and the delay over enquiries connected with the attempt to wreck the Viceregal train in December 1929 but voted the required grant.

SYMPATHY WITH CHINA.

The Committee agreed to a proposal of the Education Department that notwithstanding the financial stringency the appeal of the Health organisation of the League of Nations should be responded to testify India's sympathy with China in the calamity that has be-fallen her on account of the floods.

The Committee reassembles tomorrow when it will discuss the financial settlement between India and Burma and will consider the question of the purchase of an Avro Ten for the Viceroy's tour as the proposed arrangement is expected to be more economical on the whole than the present method of travelling by special train.—A. P.

DR. AMBEDKAR'S TWO VOICES.

Blessings To Nasik Satyagrahis From Lodon.

WE HAVE TRUSTED GOVT. LONG ENOUGH!

BOMBAY, Nov. 2.

The General Secretary, Nasik Temple Entry Satyagraha Committee has received the following message from Dr. Ambedkar from London:—

"I regret very much not to have been able to write to you in reply to the letter you sent me some time ago containing the interview you had with the Commissioner. I have been so much taken up with the question of minorities which as you know has become much more difficult owing to the attitude of Mr. Gandhi that I have had no minute to spare:—

As anticipated by you I did get a letter from the Commissier C. D. asking me to advise you people to stop the Nasik Satyagraha. I have not replied to him but I am going to do so by this mail. I am going to tell him that we cannot stop. So you may tell our people to go on. We must not take our orders from the Government just as we must not take them from the Orthodox Hindus.

WE HAVE TRUSTED GOVT. LONG ENOUGH.

We have trusted the Government long enough to remove "untouchability". But it has not lifted its finger to do anything in the matter and it has no right to ask us to stop. We must take the burden on our shoulders and do what we can to free ourselves from this curse at any cost. If the Government does not help us, it must not at least hamper our just cause. It is no use telling us that we must not create ill-feeling between different classes and communities. This appeal by Government should be addressed to all the communities and not to us alone. It should specially be addressed to those communities who are in the wrong and who are sinning in the matter.

"MY PEOPLE DON'T NEED ME".

You may publish a translation of this in handbills and broadcast them among our people. I have been reading the telegrams regarding the struggle at Mukhed between our people and the castemen. I am glad to find that our people are prepared at all costs to carry on the fight to a success. I congratulate them on their splendid resolve. I see that you are starting Satyagraha on the 5th November. I hope you have made the best preparation. I am sorry I am not there to help you. But I know that our people are now alive to their problem and that they do not need me every time.—A. P.

Normal Traffic To Poona Resumed.

DAPURI BRIDGE REPAIRED

POONA, Nov. 2

Damage to the Dapuri Bridge near Kirkee has been repaired and through running was resumed to-day by means of one-line working.

There was however another accident near Karjat and the morning local which is scheduled to arrive here at 5-35 a.m. arrived here at 3-45 p.m. and the Poona Express timed to reach Poona at 11-40 a.m. came at 3 p.m. It appears that the pentograph of the engine of the local train got disconnected and the overhead wires weere damaged. Except the "Deccan Queen" which will resume running from 5th instant all other trains will run as usual. Since the Deccan Queen has been temeporarily cancelled No. 3-Dn. and 4-Up Poona Mails will run to "Deccan Queen" timings—A. P.

BRITISH SOLDIER COMMIT SUICIDE.

LAHORE, Nov. 2.

Private G. Maskell of the 1st Field Battery, R. A. Lahore Canshooting himself suicide / by chooting himself with a service revolver.

It is understood that he left a letter addressed to his mother expressing his intention to commit suicide.—A. P.

ANGLO-INDIAN SEAT IN ASSEMBLY.

Allahabad, Nov. 2—It is understood that Mr. H. C. Desanges, Anglo-Indian representative in the U. P. Legislative Council and President of the United Provinces Association will be nominated to the Anglo-Indian seat in the Legislative Assembly in place of Sir Henry Gidney—A. P.

CLOSER UNION OF E. AFRICA.

Parliamentary Committee's Report Out.

IMPRACTICAL TO ADOPT COMMON ROLL IN KENYA.

NEW DELHI, Nov. 2.

The Parliamentary Joint Select Committee's Report on closer union in East Africa has been issued. The Committee feel that rapid succession of the Commission of Enquiries and the White Papers has resulted in a feeling of uncertainty among the various communities in East Africa and that setting up of the Joint Committee for the first time, composed of all parties in Parliament, has afforded the unique opportunity of reaching conclusions which might lead to a continuity of policy whatever be the changes of Government at Home.

The Committee deprecate the attempt to define "Ultimate objectives" and declare that for considerable time to come the progress and development of East Africa as a whole, can best be assured by each of the three territories continuing to develop upon its own lines which the Committee consider to be still experimental. There are, however, strong arguments in favour of economic co-operation in sphere of transport, customs, scientific and technical services and Posts and Telegrams.

GOVERNORS' CONFERENCE.

Accordingly the Committee recommend that Governors' Conference should meet regularly not less than twice a year. There should also be periodical extraordinary Conferences to which Governors of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland and British Resident in Zanzibar should be invited. The Committee's view regarding native policy is that doctrine of paramountcy means no more than that interests of overwhelming majority of indigenous population should not be subordinated to those of minority belonging to another race however important in itself but that adequate security must be given to Europeans and other non-natives who have made permanent home in the country. It is emphasised that Natives as a whole have benefitted from the presence of White Settlers.

The Committee discuss at length the place of Africans in the body politic and recommend the devolution of responsibility through Native Tribal Councils which may later grow to District and Provincial Native Councils and ultimately a Central Native Council.

PROBLEM OF KENYA.

The Committee finally deal with the problems of Kenya. They have had much evidence on the question of Indian Franchise in which matter views of Indian community remain inflexibly opposed to those of Europeans. The Committee declare that it would be impracticable to adopt system of common roll representation under present conditions, but if at a future date constitution was changed question of common roll should be re-examined without prejudice.

The Committee recommend special enquiries into incidence of taxation and needs of native population, present and prospective, with respect to land within or without the reserves held either on tribal or individual tenure. They also urge abolition of forced labour and feel desirability of encouraging a gradual change from Kiswahili to English as official 'lingua franca'. As regards representation in Kenya Council, the Committee observe that there being official majority representation of diverse interests should be adequate and the exact number of representatives was of minor importance but that it is open to question whether any increase of Asiatic representation on the Council might not with advantage be considered.—A. P.

WEALTHY SECUNDERABAD SOWCAR IN TROUBLE.

SECUNDERABAD, Nov. 2.

Considerable sensation has been caused in the station by the arrest on Friday last and the production before a Magistrate today of a rich Sowcar named Laxminivas, son of Rao Saheb Ramlal on a charge of illegal possession of a quantity of opium and 'ganja' worth about Rs. 3,000. The accused who has been released on bail was brought before the District Magistrate to-day. The case was heard in Chambers. A number of leading local lawyers defended the accused.—A. P.

CITY NOTES

By

OUR FINANCIAL CRITIC

I would wish every Indian, whether born or domiciled, to see the Bombay Swadeshi Exhibition and to go through the Swadeshi Market. The object of my suggestion is two-fold. In the first place, it gives one an idea of the number and variety of Indian-made articles that are now available to suit ordinary and even extraordinary needs of the people. You can get anything from biscuits to lozenges, textiles to buttons, boot polish to toilet soaps and also wooden toys to Kirloskar's pumps. It will show you how very little you need buy of foreign products.

The second and more vital point is that, with proper encouragement, we can produce almost everything we require for our daily life. It must necessarily be that some really honest men try to push their inferior grades of goods and it might even be that some unscrupulous men are trying to exploit the Swadeshi spirit. But progress is certainly being steadily made and I would seriously commend to our capitalists the personal and national advantages of financing the men who have the ideas that produce such Indian goods.

THE LAVAL-HOOVER NEGOTIATIONS.

It appeared from the first telegrams that the Laval-Hoover parleys were confined to discussions about "meaum" and "tuum." It now transpires that England is also among the subjects discussed. In view of the fact that, of the total world trade of nearly £6,000 millions, more than half has been financed directly or indirectly through London, this is not to be wondered at. Meanwhile, though France and the United States are anxious that Britain should return to gold, it is not certain that Britain will share the anxiety to any great extent. But the great gold owners have reduced the size of the accommodation, they are prepared to give to the Bank of England from £50 millions to £30 millions. Why?

SALARY CUTS FOR HEAVEN-BORN SERVICES.

After considerable humming and hawing the Secretary of State requested the Heaven-born Services to recognise the national emergency in India and 'voluntarily accept a ten per cent. cut in salaries. The Government of India sugar-coated the pill by promising that such a cut would not operate beyond April 1933. And yet the tin-gods refused to accept a voluntary cut because it might become permanent. It never struck them that they were thus appearing in the role of recalcitrant urchins who had to be "ordered" to do things. Perhaps, they are hoping that the Secretary of State, who has to "order" this cut in salaries, will sleep over it till April 1933 when it will automatically become unnecessary.

TRADE RETURNS FOR SEPTEMBER

The official returns of sea-borne trade of India for September 1931 reveal a surplus of 184 lakhs of exports over imports including treasure. I reserve detailed comment for to-morrow.

TO-DAY'S JOKE.

How is it that, though officially inspired amendments are coming out for easing the burden of the elite envelopes, none is found to champion the cause of the pauper's post-card? What are the cobbler and butcher members of the Assembly doing?

CITIZENS WILL RESORT TO NO-TAX CAMPAIGN.

Mr. Nariman Voices Popular Protest Against Terminal Tax.

CITY FATHERS ADJOURN MEETING

The question of the levy of a terminal tax on passengers coming within the municipal area of Bombay was hotly discussed at the meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation held on Monday afternoon. The question arose out of the report of the Committee appointed by the Corporation to consider the question of amalgamation of the Bombay Improvement Trust with the Municipality regarding the terminal tax on passengers, export cess on cotton etc. in order to meet the deficit involved in the amalgamation. The Committee's proposals were embodied in the draft letter which the Committee recommended to be addressed to the Government of Bombay by the Mayor of the Corporation.

LETTER TO GOVERNMENT.

On the question of the terminal tax on passengers the draft letter says:

The Trust has been making losses since the year 1922-1923 despite annual assistance from the Corporation to the extent of 2 per cent of the General Tax, which was agreed to as the maximum liability of the City. The total deficits upto 31st March 1931 amount to about Rs. 20.40 lakhs and the total liabilities on account of the Trust on 1st April 1932 would amount to no less than Rs. 16.69 crores. From a forecast of the revenue and expenditure of the Trust for the ensuing 19 years prepared by the Chief Officer of the Trust, the Corporation find that additional Revenue of Rs. 28½ lakhs per annum would be required to make the operations of the Trust self-supporting within that period. The Corporation trust that Government will realise the great difficulty of raising this huge amount by fresh taxation and view the objections raised to the various proposals made by them in the light of that difficulty. They also trust that the various interest affected by those proposals will realise that the burdens now to be met are not of the Corporation's own making and that the Corporation as representing the rate-payers of the City are bearing a substantial share of those burdens before calling upon oher interests to contribute towards them.

SURCHARGE ON RAILWAY TICKETS.

As regards the terminal tax on passengers the rate of the tax is proposed to be fixed at half an anna for the suburban area and at one anna for distances beyond that area. Persons coming in by steamer will be taxed at the latter rate and the tax should, it is suggested, be collected by the Railways and Steamship Companies in the shape of surcharge on the tickets. From the figures available from the Railways and Steamship Companies of the traffic coming into and leaving Bombay, it is estimated that at the rate of half an anna per passenger within the suburban area upto Virar and Kalyan respectively, with the concession to season ticket holders referred to above, and at one anna per ticket beyond the suburban area, the revenue from this source will be about Rs. 7 lakhs per annum. I am to express the hope of the Corporation that the information given will be sufficient for the Government of Bombay to move the Government of India in the matter.

Mr. Meyer Nissim moved that the report of the Committee embodying the draft letter be adopted. He advanced the same reasons as the Committee has done in commending their proposals to the Corporation.

UNJUST AND INEQUITABLE.

Mr. Ramji Bharmal moved an amendment that the portion of the draft letter referring to the terminal tax on passengers be deleted. He regarded that the proposed tax on the passengers was unjust and inequitable. It would entail endless hardships on poor passengers. Other ways could be devised to meet the deficit.

Mr. K. F. Nariman put in a spirited opposition to the levy of terminal tax on passengers. Proceeding he added that it was ill-advised and inopportune. In the past they had themselves encouraged citizens to go and live outside the municipal area owing to growing congestion in the city. Had these people committed any sin in shifting themselves to suburbs that they should be subjected to a tax? They had all along held out big promises to these people. Would it mean keeping these promises if they imposed a tax on these simply because they committed the folly of going to Bombay every day. These people were already taxed because they had to pay the train fare every day. Any more tax would be a harassment. The tax would severely affect the third class passengers who were all very poor.

"NO TAX" CAMPAIGN.

If they would only take courage in their hands and faced the Government boldly they could raise the money in many other ways to meet the deficit. Why should they not demand that the Entertainment Tax ought to come to the coffers of the Corporation? If this terminal tax was imposes, certainly the suburban people would very strongly resist it. They would not merely stop at protest but they would refuse to pay the tax thereby starting a no-tax campaign. The days of protests had gone never to come back.

The debate was then aljourned to the next meeting.

HOW C. I. D. DOG THE STEPS OF DR. HARDIKAR & HIS DAL MEN

—:o:—

Crude Censoring Of Dal Mail At Hubli

"OURS IS AN OPEN CONSPIRACY AND NOTHING IS SECRET" SAYS ORGANISING SECRETARY

CAMP DELHI, Oct. 28.

"A few days ago, when I was at Bombay. I had learnt that the C. I.D. had sent a Sub-Inspector to Hubli from Belgaum to watch my personal as well as the Hindustani Seva Dal's mail," writes Dr. N. S. Hardikar, Organising Secretary, Hindustani Seva Dal. I ignored the fact at that time knowing fully well that the C.I.D. of India was after me and after the Volunteer Organisation. But later when I went to Hubli I was told by my informants that the facts I had learnt at Bombay about the movements of the C.I.D.. in so far as the Dal was concerned, were quite true.

NOT WORRIED AT ALL.

"I am not worried about the watch that the C.I.D. has kept over my movements or the movements of the Dal but what I do not understand is that when the country is passing through economic crisis and when the Government itself has realised the necessity of cutting down their expenditure, this department is unnecessarily wasting people's money over such useless investigations. I assure them that it will not at all be a paying job for them. It will never be possible for them to find out anything either hidden or secret, because either in the Hindustani Seva Dal or in my personal life there is nothing that is secret.

"AN OPEN CONSPIRACY."

If they are carrying on their investigations with the intention of unearthing any plot they will be surely disappointed. Because all our plots are open. Ours is an open movement. As Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has pointed out in his presidential address at Lahore. "Ours is an open conspiracy against the Government." All our cards have been placed on the table by our leader, Mahatma Gandhi himself. Why they worry then Why then waste money that is being collected from poor tax-payers in this manner?

WATCHING C.I.D. AT WORK.

As a matater of fact I know that one C.I.D. Sub-Inspector, two clerks and one police are kept busy daily for this investigation work. This staff visits the Hubli Post-Office twice, once in the morning and once in the afternoon and spends nearly five hours of the day in carrying on this investigation work. The Post Master's house is their (C.I.D.) office. They use steam to open letters and use ordinary gum for repasting the envelopes. They copy every letter that is addressed to me personally in any capacity and all letters addressed to the Hindustani Seva Dal and its staff. Then they hand over those letters to the postman. I have seen this process myself with my own eyes. I am not going to disclose the how of it but I want them to know that these are my personal investigations. This process of theirs naturally causes delay in the delivery of our letters for nearly half a day and sometimes more.

This is what they are doing now. I challenge the Government to disprove my facts. I know they are well-versed in make-believe business and therefore even if I challenge them to disprove these facts they will do so. But let them be honest and straightforward. Let them not try to twist facts. I have said above that I have seen this C.I. D. in action with my own eyes. I am not depending upon my informants.

I wont mind even for the delay in the delivery of the mail provided our letters are given to us regularly. I am receiving complaints after compaints from my friends and Dal workers in the country that they are not receiving even our literature which is really second class mail. When the letters are opened and regummed the C. I. D. does not care to regum the envelope properly. The envelopes are spoiled, the letter inside is soiled and the contents are sometimes defaced on account of careless handling. The envelopes are gummed to the letter paper and it goes very difficult to take out the letter untorn. If the C. I. D. wants to persist in this work of investigation let it, by all means. I don't care. But at least in their own interest they should be tactful and should not give any cause to people to suspect their "criminal" action. Can they not use their intelligence "criminal" in making the people believe that which is not believable They can easily do that if they but be a little careful. That way, they will be showing their marvellous intelligence to the public and giving us our letters unsoiled and untorn.

A SPORTING OFFER.

In view of the fact that ours is an open Organisation as I have already stated and with a view to receive the mail unsoiled and untorn I am making a very sporting officer. Instead of sitting down in the Post Master's house let the C. I. D. go and sit in the Dal's Office. As soon as we have opened and read our letters we shall hand them over to our friends for perusal and for copying if they so choose.

I want my friends to know my difficulties. Therefore I am giving publicity to these facts. I have personally investigated a few things more regarding the manner in which the C. I. D. is carrying on this work even though the Government is bound down by the Delhi Pact. I will place all facts that I know before the public after I consult my superior Officers.

"BEWARE OF GANDHI"

Mr. Rajah's Advice To His "Untouchable" Comrades

GURGAON, Nov. 1

Rao Bahadur M. C. Rajah, M. L. A., presided to-day over the ninth session of the All-India Depressed" Classes Conference. The session was attended by delegates from various parts of India.

Mr. Rajah complained of most inadequate representation of the "depressed" classes on the Round Table Conference, and characterised as untrue Mr. Gandhi's statement that the Congress had always championed the cause of the "untouchables". He said that the grievances of the "depressed" classes were more real than those of Muslims and Sikhs and emphasised that their uplift must precede Swaraj.

"BEWARE OF GANDHI."

While acknowledging that Mr. Gandhi as a man who had very few rivals, he asked his followers to beware of Gandhi the politician and wanted them to back Dr. Ambedkar as against Mr. Gandhi. Their real claim was for separate electorates and he urged that at least one member of the "depressed" classes should sit on the Franchise Commission.

He thanked such Hindu delegates as Sir T. B. Sapru and Dr. Moonje, who had supported Dr. Ambedkar's demand for separate electorates. Finally, Mr. Rajah pleaded for proper recruitment of the "depressed" classes to the Superior and Subordinate Services, and above all, wanted fundamental rights to be embodied in the Constitution, giving them equal citizenship rights.

ARE WE REACTIONARY?

He concluded: "People may say we are reactionaries. We are not. We are fighting for freedom, freedom from internal restriction. In fighting our cause we are fighting the cause of all minority communities. If other communities are wise, they will not only support our cause at this juncture, but will join hands with us, recognising that with us, they rise or fall."

The Subjects Committee is meeting to-day for drafting resolutions.

—A. P.

"GRAND OLD MAN OF MADRAS"

Statue To Sir P. T. Chetty Unveiled

MADRAS, Oct. 31.

"A statue is of small use to commemorate a great man if his achievements do not live in the minds of his successors and memory of them is not handed down from generation to generation" declared Sir George Stanley paying a tribute to late Sir P. Theagaraya Chetti on the occasion of unveiling his bronze statue this evening at the Corporation buildings. Holding Sir P. Theagaraya's life as an example for all to follow, His Excellency referred to his vivid character, forceful personality and integrity.

Mr. Kumariswami Chetti President of the Corporation in requesting the Governor to unveil the statue referred to Sir Theagaraya Chetti as the Grand Old Man of the Madras Presidency.—A. P.

SHORT TALKS ON CURRENCY PROBLEMS

(Continued from page 6.)

be free from interference from executive or legislature (Indian or British) in its day-to-day administration" is particularly difficult to be carried out in practice for reasons quoted above, in case they stand for a State Bank.

CENTRAL BANKS WITH SHAREHOLDERS.

Central Banks have developed all over the world mostly on the principle of being entirely shareholders' banks with certain restraints and restrictions necessary on the powers of shareholders as well as the distribution of dividened among them, or partly as shareholders' banks and partly as State controlled banks. There is still a small number of countries which have established Central Banks on the footing of purely State banks, whose capital is furnished by the State and where there are no shareholders, or if the capital is divided into shares these shares are, all held by the State. In America owing to the pecliar geographical situation as well as its constitutional organisation in form of separate united states, they have what is called a Federal Reserve Bank system in operation under which instead of having one bank as the Central State Bank, with its offices at different centres, they have under their Federal Reserve System twelve Federal Reserve Banks in twelve important cities of the United States, and for that purpose, the country is divided into twelve reserve districts in each of which one reserve bank is established. The districts have been very carefully formulated, to each of which has been allocated a specific geographical area with due regard to the convenience and customary course of business, at the same time care is taken to see that no district is made so large as to dominate the other district or destroy the federal principle as laid down by its constitution. This is of course a peculiar system of particular interest to us in view of the possibility of Dominion India being founded on the principle of Federated States with a Central Legislature. We shall therefore deal with this system in some detail in one of our future talks.

CONTROVERSIAL QUESTION.

On the question whether the Central Bank should be a State Bank or a shareholders' Bank, there is room for considerable honest difference of opinion. The most objectionable feature in a State bank is the danger of perpetual State interference with the result that manipulation in finance may be made more from the political than from the popular or economic point of view. If there are shareholders, they could by demonstrations at their general meetings, in spite of restraints and restrictions on their powers, bring moral pressure on the directorate with a view to bring about a change in policy in national interest. The last Imperial Bank meetings held in Bombay have practically demonstrated how far this phenomen could be worked with good results. If the Imperial Bank was a purely State institution, the public would have very little scope for exercise of such a pressure, because in such a case the Central Bank directorate would be, more or less, an oligarchy of autocrats, particularly if according to these recommendations of the Central Banking Commission it is to be an institution" free from interference from legislators, Indian or British, in its day to day administration."

(To Be Continued.)

COPY OF RAREST PUBLICATION FOUND

Shelly On Catholic Emancipation

SPECIAL CABLE.

LONDON, Nov. 1.

One copy of the rarest of Shelly's earliest publications "Proposals for Association of Philanthropists" has been found in the Irish library.

In 1812, Shelly went to Ireland and made a celebrated public speech in favour of the Catholic emancipation. The address was printed, and distributed to the likely sympathisers; but there are now few copies in existence. Shelly followed this up with his "Proposals" for an Association of Philonthropists to accomplish the moral, and political regeneration of Ireland.

The entire edition was sent to England, but the box was opened by the Customs at Holyhead and detained for decision of the British Government, who ordered its immediate destruction: but one copy sent officially to London for adjudication, was retained by the Secretary of the Post Office.

The only other known copy of this pamphlet, which consists of a few pages, is in the Bodleian Library.

SERMON FROM SICK-BED

Villiers' Cable To "Daily Express"

WHO IS TO BLAME FOR "SEDITIOUS CRIMES"?

LONDON, Nov. 2.

The "Daily Express" gives prominence to a cable received from Mr. Edward Villiers from the hospital at Calcutta dealing with the seditious crimes in India, and urging the stoppage of seditious and subversive teaching in schools and colleges. He declares that the "blame should be attached primarily to certain prominent leaders who have lauded terrorism while they themselves do not have the courage to commit such deeds. Next, blame must be attached to the Government which, knowing, of seditious teaching, has done nothing to stop it."

He concludes by saying: "While it is essential to stamp out terrorism and ruthlessly establish law and order these crimes must not deflect Britain by one iota from pursuing the policy which is conceived on its merits, and must be developed implemented as such."—Reuter.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

The Hon. Sir Ali Mahomed Khan Dehlavi, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Beckett, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. G. Smith and Captain H. J. L. Wardle lunched at Government House Ganeshkhind on Sunday.

Charles Butler Reaches Athens

SPECIAL CABLE.

LONDON, Nov. 1.

Athens.—Charles Butler, now known as an airman, who is flying from London to Australia in bedroom slippers, arrived here this afternoon. He proceeds to Aleppo tomorrow.—Reuter.

"GANDHI WEEK" IN KENYA.

PRAYERS, MASS MEETINGS & PROCESSIONS.

(From Our Correspondent).

DAR-ES-SALAAM, Oct. 12.

The "Gandhi Week" was very enthusiastically celebrated in different parts of the Kenya Colony and Protectorate.

At Nairobi, the capital of the Colony, it was celebrated on Sunday, the 4th October, under the joint auspices of the East African Indian National Congress and the Sawrashtra Seva Mandal. The following programme was observed on that day:—

Morning prayers and Prabhat Pheries.

Mass meeting at Mr. Jethalal Dhamshi's premises.

Hoisting of National Flag at the Desai Memorial Ground.

Mass procession through the streets of the town.

Evening prayers for Mahatma Gandhi's long life at the Sikh Gurdwara grounds.

AT MOMBASA.

At Mombasa the occasion was celebrated on 2nd, 3rd and 4th October. The programme was as follows:—

Friday:—A public meeting at the Makadara Grounds at 5 p.m. when the proceedings started with the singing of the National Anthem. Leaders delivered lectures on the life of Mahatma Gandhi.

SCHOOL CHILDREN'S PROCESSION.

Saturday:—A procession of school children started from the Treasury Garden at 3 p.m. and passing through the streets of the town stopped at the Patel Samaj Grounds where lectures were delivered and then sweets were distributed to the children.

MASS MEETING.

Sunday:—A mass meeting was held outside the Jubilee Hall from where a procession with Mahatma Gandhi's photograph started and after passing through streets went to the Patel Samaj premises where the Patel Bhagini Samaj had arranged a variety programme of Garbas, dialogues, etc.

IN UGANDA & ZANZIBAR.

Mahatma Gandhi's sixty-third birthday was celebrated in Uganda and Zanzibar with great eclat under thse auspices of the Indian Associations.

Mass meetings were held and lectures were delivered and prayers were offered on Sunday, October 4, for the long life of Mahatma Gandhi and for the success of his mission to England.

BOMBAY'S SUPPORT TO TEMPLE ENTRY SATYAGRAHA

"Position Of Orthodoxy Is A Blind One"

The Kerala Temple Entry Satyagraha Day was celebrated in Bombay on Sunday evening, when a largely attended meeting of Kerala residents was held at the Congress House Compound Mr. K. S. Ramchandra Iyer, a prominent Keralite, presided.

The President in his opening speech said:

I consider it a great privilage to be associated with this movement. I have never been able to understand why in a common place of worship, only one set of people, to the exclusion of all others, can worship. A temple is built for our God and there is only one God for the whole universe. If, therefore, we build a temple in this world to worship God it stands to reason that the worship should be open to all. Untouchablity is a curse and the accursed man is responsible for this.

It is difficult to understand the mentality of orthodox people in looking aghast at the so-called untouchables, when by a slight change in the nomenclature, the position dies out without even being noticed; for instance if an untouchable becomes a Christian or a Mahomedan, he immediately enjoys all the priveleges of entering into prohibited areas and the untouchables have been admitted into the sacred principts of private house-holds, if they happen to be Doctors or other necessary persons, and I know many cases where this has happened and is happening every day.

ORTHODOX BLIND ALLEY.

The position of the orthodox people is a blind one without any rhyme or reason. God's place is open to all, just as God himself is open to all, and no human being has any right to prohibit the entry of another for purposes of offering worship. Malabar, unfortunately, has been the seat of this curse and has been such a caste ridden place that one is very often tempted to ask whether at all there will be any salvation for this country, but sooner or later, this state of affairs will have to be set right and the Movement that is now started by those brave young people, who are going to try their ordinary human rights in attempting to enter the Guruvayur temple to-morrow, has come at the right time, and blessed as it is by that greatest apostle of everything that is good in this world. Mahatma Gandhi it is bound to gather sufficient strength. We, who belong to Kerala ought to see to it that we are behind these brave young men who have taken up cudgels on behalf of the so-called down-trodden humanity and it is up to us to render them every help that it is possible for us to do. Although all of us may not be able to go to take part, let us at least send to those brave souls our moral support, mental prayer and material support. It is for us to send our prayers to these yougsters for the success of the difficult task that they have undertaken against much opposition from the orthodox section and even aggressive action by Government. A temple is a place intended for the worship of God, and everyone is entitled to go there as a matter of right for worshipping God who is responsible for bringing all of us alike into this world.

SINEWS OF WAR.

Mr. R. Krishna Ayyar moved the principle resolution of the day as follows:—

This meeting of the Kerala Residents of Bombay places on record its appreciation of the decision of the Kerala Provincial Congress Committee in launching Satyagraha to-day at the famous temple of Guruvayur for the right of entry into public temples to the so-called depressed classes and heartily pledges its material and moral support for the successful termination of the campaign.

In moving the resolution Mr. Iyer referred to the appeal of Sjt. Kelappan published in the papers and said that the evil of untouchability cannot be allowed to exist any longer in the country. When Swaraj is near, such civic rights as passage through the public roads, use of public tanks and wells and temples cannot be denied to the people howsoever degrade they may be. Bombay Kerala residents though they cannot render physical help by enrolling themselves as volunteers can supply the sinews of war, viz. funds which the Satyagraha Committee badly want. In accordance with Sjt. Kelappan's appeal, he exhorted the audience to set apart one day's salary every month for the Satyagraha Committee. Even if 500 persons will undertake to contribute one rupee per month, their contributions amounting to Rs. 50 will enable the Satyagraha Committee to main tain 50 volunteers until success is achieved.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. N. N. Menon and was passed unanimously.

Mr. R. S. Padbidri made a spirited appeal to the members to rally to the support of the Satyagraha Committee.

Mr. E. Kunhikannan Nambiar, Secretary of the Kerala Youth League who is here on a private visit addressed the meeting. He stressed the point that the Satyagraha Campaign has received the full support of the Travancore Nair Service Society and of the Great Tiyya Organisation the S. N. D. P. Yogam. With such support in Kerala, there is no room for any doubt about the success of the campaign.

Mr. K. M. K. Menon proposed the next resolution appointing a committee of 14 gentlemen with powers to co-opt not more than seven members to carry out the latter part of the first solution. The President of the Committee is Mr. K. S. Ramachandra Iyer with Messrs. K. A. Subramanian and N. K. Shanku as Secretaries and Mr. R. Krishna Iyer as Treasurer.

Mr. C. K. R. Panikker seconded the resolution which was passed.

STOP THIS ROT.

The President in his concluding remarks referred to Mr. K. M. Munshi's speech reported in the press wherein he is reported to have said that direct action in one part of the country is likely to bring about internecine troubles at the present time. Mr. Iyer refuted this and was surprised that the primary right of a human being to worship God common to all should bring about internecine fight. He averred that that is not so and that his canker should go from the Hindu Society immediately.

COMMITTEE MEMBERS.

1. Mr. Pothan Joseph; 2. Mr. E. K. Kurup; 3. Mr. V. K. U. Menon; 4. Mr. Abdulla Sait; 5. Mr. C. K. Subramanian; 6. Mr. K. M. K. Menon; 7. Mr. N. N. Menon; 8. Mr. Chellappan Pilla 9. Mr. P. A. Menon; 10. K. I Thomas.

MISSING VOLUNTEER COMES BACK.

BUT ARRESTED FOR ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST.

(From Our Correspondent).

MADRAS, Nov. 1.

Quite a sensation was created at Palmocottah in August last, by the mysterious disappearance of a Congress volunteer, by name Subbian Pillay, 'alias' Bhagavati Kannu hailing from Nagercoil. The discovery of a dead body a little later and the identification of a cloth thereon as that worn by the missing volunteer led people to believe that he was murdered by enemies.

It now transpires that volunteer Subbiah Pillai had disappeared with 9 Khaddar saris which were entrusted to him for sale. Neither the saris nor the sale-proceeds were recovered afterwards.

Pillay, who was believed to be deceased has been arrested by the police of Alleppey and brought back to Palamcottah to stand his trial before the Sub-Magistrate there for breach of trust.

"REQUIEM" SERVICE FOR THOSE KILLED IN CYPRUS RIOTS

Crowd Marches To British Legation

SPECIAL CABLE.

LONDON, Nov. 1.

Athens.—Despite precautions by the authorities, a disturbance occurred in the streets, this afternoon, following the 'requiem' service at Maroussi for those killed in Cypr's riots. The service was attended by several thousands of persons.

A part of the crowd attempted to march to the British Legation to demonstrate in favour of the Union of Cyprus with Greece but before reaching the Legation, they were dispersed by the police.

There was no representative of the Government at the service but M. Zavitsianos, one of the leaders of the Opposition, attended.

THE KEY TO MAN'S CAREER

DR. F. W. NORWOOD, D.D.

"Pelmanism," says Dr. Norwood, "Is Sound Psychology."

DR. NORWOOD, D. D., the well-known minister of the City Temple, London, is a great admirer of Pelmanism. "Pelmanism," he says, "is sound Psychology and an admirable system of Mind-training. It is more than mere Memory-training. It reduces to a coherent system what every person who lives intelligently and strongly must, at least partly, carve out for himself. A proper grasp of it would save any life from futility, and would cause many to discover powers latent within themselves of the existence of which they had not dreamed. It teaches that man has the key to his own career, and enables many to find the key itself which, for want of self-knowledge had lain undiscovered."

Pelmanism trains the mind and the senses. It strengthens your Will. It develops your Personality. It banishes Timidity and drives away Depression and harmful, morbid thoughts. It gives you increased Courage, Initiative, Forcefulness and Determination. It enables you to take up a more cheerful and optimistic attitude towards life. Not only does it increase your Efficiency and Earning-Power, but it helps you to cultivate an appreciation of the finer things of life. In a sentence, it enables you to live a fuller, richer, happier and more successful existence.

A Civil Servant writes: "I began the course in a state of mental distress caused by fears and a foreboding of evil. I have succeeded in regaining confidence and driving these (fears) away. I have thus acquired a calmness of outlook that reflects itself in my work, in my conversation, and in my appearance. (J 33099).

A Business Man writes: "I have no fears now; they have all disappeared. My rather timid disposition has become a resolved, determined disposition. My capacity for work is far greater than that of a year ago." (G 313229).

An Organising Secretary writes: "I have gained very much more Self-Reliance and Fearlessness in speaking in public. I faced an audience of 1,300 women one night last week and spoke for 15 minutes without hesitation and without a note. I have certainly improved my organising ability." (W 31026).

A Salesman writes: "I am now able to concentrate with more effect on my work and therefore take a greater interest in it. It also comes easier to face the customers, no matter who or what they are like." (G 33112).

A Shorthand Typist writes: "You may be interested to hear that I have recently had an increase in salary, which I feel sure is due to carrying on my daily task as near as possible to the Pelman method." (E 31124).

A Teacher writes: "I have more self-confidence and am not so subject to fits of Depression", (D 32263).

A University Student writes: "Depression, from which I used to suffer when there was no apparent reason, has gone." (R 34334).

The Pelman Course is fully explained in a little book entitled "The Efficient Mind", a copy of which will be sent, free of charge, to every reader who writes for it to-day. Pelmanism is quite easy and simple to follow. It takes up only a short time daily.

Write to-day to the Pelman Institute, and by return you will receive a free copy of "The Efficient Mind" and particulars enabling you to enrol for the Pelman Course on specially convenient terms.

Post This Coupon To-day

THE SECRETARY,

The Pelman Institute

Indian Headquarters:—DELHI 35.

Branch:—57/35, Park St., Calcutta.

Please send me a Free Copy of "The Efficient Mind" and forms explaining how I can enrol on specially convenient terms.

Name .....

Address .....

.....

Occupation .....

RETENTATION

Our Shakti Pills in view of their containing the most efficacious and the highly valued ingredients, increase the brain power, ourify blood, improve the quality, increase the quantity, help the power of retentation and make the body iron strong. In fact, they give a new life to the users. Non poisonous. Price each phial of 20 pills Re. 1/- only. Postage Re. -6/-

Manager, PARKASH PHARMACY. 12, Bharat Buildings, LAHORE.

TALK with SPIRITS

Communicate with your departed friends and relatives; also get your difficulties solved, know your stolen objects, get enlighted about your past, present and future by wearing our wonderful MAGIC RING. It further brings any desired person under absolute control or subjection, through whom any object may be fulfilled. Price Rs. 2/- only.

Manager, CHINA MAGICAL COY.. Post Box No. 56, LAHORE.

LOVE LORNS

Despaired from all sides should use our "Washikaran Talisman" for the last time to achieve their object. keep it with you and think of the beloved, who will at once become passionate and will try to be with you within the shortest possible time despite being cruel minded or staying at a far off place, and moreover, will never seek separation. Talisman contains in itself the special qualities such as to win the favour of officials or master and to gain victory on enemy. This is a sure and certain Talisman. Remuneration Re. 1 only.

Note:—Rupees one hundred awarded as prize to anyone proving it inaccurate.

Manager, YOGA BHIASI ASHRAM. Post Box No. 72. LAHORE.

KADLEY'S NEOTHYMOL Scientific Dental Cream Sole Agents:-MUKT SHRI COOT

REJUVENATION

BHLAS YOGA:—RS. 2. Instantaneous effect like a marvel in loss of manhood. No need for monkey gland. Youthful cheer even to the old. Safe, sure and of hoary repute. KAVIRAJ R. SHASTRI, B.A., Kanchrapara (Bengal).

ALWAYS ASK FOR INDO-BALM -RELIEVES ALL PAINS-

Zig Zag CIGARETTE PAPERS IN THE HANDY PACKING Each paper you take leaves the next ready. Semi-transparent Absolutely pure. Crisp as a Bank-note but thin as gossamer. Zig-Zag makes a better cigarette more easily. The Best in the Papers

WOMEN'S RESPONSE TO CALL OF SERVICE

Enthusiastic Reception To Mrs Kamaladevi And Miss Safia Somji

(From Our Correspondent).

LAHORE, Oct. 31.

Mrs. Kamaladevi and Miss Safia Somji arrived at Agra on 26th morning from Jaipur and were given a hearty reception by an enthusiastic crowd.

They met the ladies at an informal meeting and were pleased to find the women so keen and anxious to take training under the Seva Dal. They both explained to them at length the work of the Dal, its rules and regulations and its courses of training. They advised the women to open a camp as soon as possible and the women gladly responded. 25 of them enlisting on the spot. More women were prepared to join if part-time classes could be run or if they could just attend the full camp routine, only getting relieved for attending to domestic work. Srimati Parvatidevi and her daughter Mrs. Johri took charge of the whole work of recruiting and organising the camp.

MISS SOMJI'S APPEAL.

They addressed a women's meeting on their mission, Parvatidevi presiding. The audience included for the first time Muslim women. In her speech Miss Safia made a special appeal to her Muslim sisters to join in the service of the country. At the close of the meeting she had a talk with the Muslim ladies.

DOWN WITH THE 'PURDAH.'

A huge public meeting was held under the presidency of Mrs. Johri when Mrs. Kamaladevi and Miss Safia Somji spoke at great length on the Seva Dal. They both condemned the custom of 'Purdah' which was one of the biggest obstacles in the way of the country's progress. They regretted the fact that even those who took such prominent part in public work failed to bring out their wives.

Mrs. Kamaladevi refused to believe that the women refused to leave their seclusion. She said that her experience had been otherwise. And it seemed to stand to reason that if the men could have succeeded in keeping them shut up for so long, they could succeed just as easily in fact more so, in drawing them out.

Miss Safia specially appealed to the Muslim public to do away with 'Purdah' and give the women the same opportunity to serve.

TAKING SALUTE AT DELHI.

After the public meeting the visitors were entertained to a dinner by Mr. Holland, the Principal of St. John's College and were then taken to see the Taj in the moonlight where they spent a very pleasant hour.

They arrived at Delhi on 27th night by the Punjab Mail. All the leading Congress workers and the entire Volunteer Corp was present. The Women Volunteers presented an imposing sight in their orange uniform as they gave the Salute. The G. O. C. and the Secretary were introduced to the Officers and Captains and the Chief workers.

CAMP TO BE OPENED SOON.

They met the women workers at the Congress Office and had a lengthy discussion with them. Mrs. Asaf Ali, who is the Women Organiser for Delhi Province, and Srimati Satyavatidevi taking the lead. The idea of opening a Training Camp for women in the near future was decided upon. About 15 women volunteered to join. They were also told of the Central Camp for Instructors to be opened in Bombay on the 1st of December. Srimati Chando Bebi. Organiser for Delhi Dal agreed to come for this camp with another lady.

SEVA DAL EXPLAINED.

They addressed a large public meeting in the evening. Miss Safia Somji gave a brief history of the Seva Dal and the work it had done in the course of the last 8 years of its existence.

Mrs. Kamaladevi in the course of her speech removed certain erroneous impressions the public laboured under regarding the Seva Dal. She made it clear that it was not a mere Physical Culture Institution nor was it a military organisation in the conventional term. It aimed at mental, physical, moral and cultural education for it was only with an all-round training that the best in every human being could be brought out.

On the 29th evening Mrs. Kamaladevi and Miss Safia were entertained to tea by the Delhi Women at the Saraswati Bhavan and they took advantage of their presence to gather information on the Seva Dal work.

In the course of their stay, they met Sardar Vallabhbhai regarding the organising of women. He gladly approved of the idea of opening the Central Instructors' Camp at Bombay and said that he would himself visit and offer his personal suggestions and guidance.

SCHEME FOR BOMBAY CAMP.

They conferred with the Central Board and placed their difficulties before it. Mr. Purshottam, Member-in-Charge for Bombay Seva Dal was also present. The discussion centred mostly on the coming camp at Bombay and Mr. Nariman was also invited to join in it, so that the scheme might be definitely settled. The courses drafted by Mrs. Kamaladevi for Balaks, Balikas and Kumarikas were appproved of and will be shortly issued to all the Provinces for provisional use until the entire Seva Dal for women which is still in the formative stage is ready. The uniforms for the Balaka and Kumarika Dals were also discussed but as each Province seemed to present its own difficuty, no conclusions could be reached.

WORK IN PROVINCES.

The suggestion from two provinces to include Ju-Ju-Tsu in the Seva Dal course for women were considered, the Member-in-Charge deciding against its inclusion in the curriculam but giving each camp liberty to teach if proper arrangements could be made for the same.

Mrs. Kamaladevi and Miss Safia together with Dr. Hardiker had a conference with the Delhi Seva Dal Board on various problems connected with the Seva Dal work, particularly the questions of work in the districts and the amount of power to be vested in the District Congress Committees.

Mrs. Kamaladevi also conferred with some of the Provincial leaders present in Delhi on the Seva Dal work in their respective Provinces.

Raiyats And Revenue

(From Our Correspondent)

At the Mysore Representative Assembly Mr. Bagamane Deve Gowda asked Government to state whether it was a fact that an agitation was started by the Raiyats of Siralkoppa and other adjoining villages regarding their inability to pay up land revenue for the year 1930-31, what concessions had the Government shown to them and what kinds of coercive step did they adopt in collecting the assessment, whether the revenue officers compared the economic position of these raiyats with that of the raiyats of the adjoining British Indian Taluks during 1930-31 and the amount of revenue collected thereby.

The Secretary to the Government, Development Department, replied that the agitation was started in September 1930, that the Amildar and the Sub-Division Officer inspected most of the villages and reported that the villages were not entitled to remission, that no comparision with the British Indian Taluks was necessary. He also stated that assessment was being received in easy instalments and in deserving cases time had been given to pay up dues. Distraints moveables had been made only in the case of wilful defaulters. Reserve police were taken to Shiralkoppa to prevent any breach of the peace. From 1st. July to 19th September, R 21,000/ against a demand of R 57,900/ was the amount of revenue collected.

BOMBAY TENANTS' ASSOCIATION & MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

The President, Bombay Tenants' Association, writes from 250, Girgaum Back Road, Bombay:—

"The Bombay Tenants' Association has resolved to run candidates at the ensuing Municipal Election. Candidates, desirous of standing on the Association's ticket, should send in their applications before Sunday (8th November) with an advance sum of Rs. 25, which will be returned to those who will not be selected.

The following is the pledge to be signed by intending candidates:—"I subscribe to the aims and objects of the Bombay Tenants' Association and promise to abide by the rules and regulations of the same, and push forward its aims in the Corporation and always strive to carry on, support and propagate for the amelioration of the cause of the Tenants."

BLOCK-MAKING IS A FINE ART!

IF YOU HAVE AN OCCASION TO USE HALF-TONE BLOCKS or LINE BLOCKS or STERIOS or MATS

Let The Indian Daily Mail Press Help You.

The Press is especially equipped for this fine work and your orders will receive our prompt attention.

WE AIM AT CUSTOMER'S SATISFACTION!

MUSLIM NATIONALISM GIVES SPLENDID ACCOUNT.

Mr. Barkat Ali On Punjab Conference.

LAHORE, Oct. 27.

Malik Barkat Ali, Advocate Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Punjab Provincial Nationalist Muslim Conference, has issued the following statement:—

Muslim nationalism in the Punjab gave a splendid account of itself on the occasion of the Punjab Provincial Nationalist Muslim Conference held on the 24th and 25th October 1931, and completely falsified the prognostications of those who had been, day in, day out, trotting out the palpable falsehood, that Dr. Alam and myself were the only two Muslims who blabbered of nationalism in the Province.

"Representative Muslim leaders from all over the Province, wielding an amount of influence with the masses which no opposition dare belittle, men like Maulana Zafar Ali Khan of Lahore, Maulana Muhammed Ishaq Mansahrvi, Mufti Mohammad Naim of Ludhiana, Mian Ghulam Rasul Advocate, Mr. Abdul Rahman Advocate of Rawalpindi, Hakim Nur Din of Lyallpur, Maulvi Abdul Aziz of Gohana, Sh. Jan Mohammad of Hoshiarpur, Maulvi Mohy Din, B.A., of Kasur, Maulana Abdulla and several others, too many to enumerate, gathered in their tens to bear witness to their impassioned thrill of freedom and to proclaim that propaganda carried on, on behalf of the Muslims by the so-called All-Parties Muslim Conference was fraudulent in the extreme and that the Muslims of India, being part and parcel of the great Indian Community, were determined to stand shoulder to shoulder with their Hindu countrymen in the struggle for India's release from all political and economic shackles.

'The Conference declared with one voice that the Muslim reactionaries who had been nominated in such a large number to the Round Table Conference did not in any meaning of the term represent the Indian Muslims and were merely the creatures and dependents of those who had nominated them.

The Muslim Punjab deserves to be congratulated on this organised expression of its political thought in such clear and unambiguous terms and I have not the least doubt in my mind that the seed which has been sown on the occasion of this Conference will, like Cadams' teeth, soon produce an army of Muslim nationalist workers in the Province who will simply weed out reactionaryism, root and branch, from all the nooks and corners where it may be resting or hiding."

As for the ignominious and ignoble attempt of a few hired 'Goondas' to mar the enthusiasm of the warm and enthusiastic reception accorded to Dr. Ansari, the less said about it, the better. Those who saw the sight with their own eyes, must have realised what a paltry and poor show the black flag demonstration was In fact, it did my heart real good, as by contrast I could gauge the genuine, widespread and enthusiastic all-round welcome that the Muslim Lahore accorded to Dr. Ansari, as the exponent and mouthpiece of Muslim nationalism. Already, all shades of Muslim opinion have condemned this demonstration of 'goondaism' and given expression to their sense of deep resentment and unmeasured indignation at the conduct of those eight or ten persons who had been hired by a few wretches, who must remain nameless, to mar the wonderful enthusiasm which the arrival of the President of the Conference had called forth.

AMBIWALI SHOOTING CASE.

(From A Correspondent).

It will be remembered that the Excise Inspector of Panvel and his party opened fire on the mob on the 10th of August last, while they had been to the village of Ambiwali to raid houses where it was suspected that illicit liquor was being prepared.

The prosecution, which is launched against six villagers, began on the 22nd of October before the First Class Magistrate, Mr. Sawant. They are charged under Sections 147, 341 and 352 of the I.P.C. Including three Excise Inspectors 24 witnesses are to be examined. It is alleged by the prosecution that about 40 villagers chased and attacked the party with scythes, sticks and stones, and they tried to snatch away their guns from them, and that the police were forced to open fire on the mob in self-defence. Nothing objectionable was found out in the houses which were raided. It is contended on behalf of the defence that while they were demanding copies of the Panchanamas, the police opened fire all of a sudden.

Messrs. Patki and Vedak of Panvel and Advocate Bedekar are defending the accused. And Mr. Sathey, Police Prosecutor of Alibag, is conducting the prosecution.

One man was shot dead on the spot, while firing and one policeman was injured.

UNAUTHORISED COLLECTION.

The Honorary Secretary "G" Ward Distt. Congress Committee. writes:—

"It has been found that one Mr. R. Y. Parab has been collecting donations, subscriptions, etc., from the public in the name of, and for the "G" Ward Distt. Congress Committee. Mr. Parab is not authorised to make collections on behalf of the above Committee.

Lz.129

ACCIDENTS WILL HAPPEN!

REMEMBER that hidden poison dangers threaten even the simplest injury. Keep Zam-Buk always handy! This famous herbal balm will prevent all dangerous complications.

Smear a little antiseptic Zam-Buk over any cut, scratch, bruise, burn, or scald, and pain is soothed; poisonous infection prevented. Besides cleansing and protecting the skin, Zam-Buk allays swelling and inflammation and is a wonderful skin-grower. Zam-Buk is medicinally pure and guaranteed

Free From Animal Fats.

Don't experiment with crude ordinary ointments. Depend upon Zam-Buk for healing all injuries, eczema, ulcers, ringworm, Dhobi's itch, bad legs, sore feet, poisoned sores, abscesses, piles, or any skin outbreak or disfigurement.

Zam-Buk

Re. One & Rs. 2-4 a box. Of chemists & medicine dealers.

QUICKLY SOOTHES & HEALS

The Student

The pride and hope of the family. Quiet, kind, hard-working, steady. But his studies keep him up very late sometimes, and next morning his head aches, his brain feels heavy, his mind is weary. Luckily, there is always a tube of

CAFIASPIRIN

in the house. Two tablets relieve the aching head in a few moments, clear his brain, and restore to him all his usual brightness and keenness. And it is the same with Dad, when pain worries him or overwork tires him. Mother too, Granny and Grand-Dad, the girls — to all of them CAFIASPIRIN brings cheerful well-being.

BAYER

KADLEY'S NEOTHYMOL

CLEANSING, FOAMING and EFFICACIOUS

A Perfect Dental Cream

Sole Agents. MUKT SHRI COOT, 48-50, Proctor Road, BOMBAY 7.

Manufacturers. K. VENKATRAU & SONS, BOMBAY 7.

ANTISEPTIC SHAVING STICK

GIVES A RICH CREAMY LATHER AND ENSURES A CLEAN AND COMFORTABLE SHAVE.

LAVENDER SCENTED.

The Calcutta Chemical Co., Ltd.,

BALLYGUNGE, CALCUTTA.

Depot for Bombay Presidency: 297, Bellasis Road, Byculla. (Representative: N. K. SEN.)

Also Distributors:

BOMBAY CITY:—SEN & CO., Sutar Chawl, V. PRABHA & CO. Sandhurst Road.

POONA:—D. N. CHANDA, Malcolm House, CAMP POONA I.

Regular Fussilade Of Indiscriminate Firing

—:o:—

OFFICIAL HIJLI INQUIRY FINDINGS

Sepoys Blamed For Their Action But Officials Exonerated

The following is the summary of the findings of the Hijli Enquiry Committee consisting of Mr. Justice S. C. Mallick, I.C.S., (Chairman) and Mr. J. G. Drummond:—

(1) Sentry No. 3 on some provocation gave an alarm.

(2) The guard turned out, was joined by the alarm party, passed through the inner gate under the orders of Havildar Rahman Khan, charged and drove some detenus who might have been roving into the south-east corner.

(3) Some shots were fired by the sentries after which—

(4) There was a half-hearted retaliation by some of the detenus, followed by—

(5) A regular fusillade from the sepoys—indiscriminate firing without any justification on the main building resulting in the death of two of the detenus, Babu Santosh Kumar Mitter downstairs and Babu Tarakeswar Sen Gupta upstairs, and in the infliction of injuries on several others, necessitating in one case the amputation of an arm.

(6) Some of the sepoys with no justification went into the building and assaulted some of the detenus there with lathis and bayonets and also fired a few shots there, after which they left.

(7) Ramsevak Pande, the Havildar-in-charge, came in, ordered to cease fire, and withdrew the sepoys to the guard room in haste.

The incidents which led up to the occurrence were—

(a) Illumination of the tower and consequent reduction of allowance. (b) Breaking out of fires in the kutcha sheds in the compound followed by posting of sentries closer to the building. (c) Punishment of one of the detenus, Pankaj Babu, and the order confining him in one of the cells for seven days, and finally—(d) The incident that happened at the gate on the 15th on the occasion of the departure of detenu Babu Dinesh Chandra Sen.

The direct cause was the feeling of irritation felt by both the detenus and the guard intensified by the incident of the 15th, and the indirect cause was the fact that there was no arrangement for a responsible officer staying at the camp at night time, and at night time the camp was left entirely in charge of the sepoys headed by a few Havildars.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice S. C. Mallik, I.C.S., (Chairman), and Mr. J. G. Drummond. I.C.S., Commissioner Rajshahi Division, submitted the following report to the Government regarding Hijli:—

Under Bengal Government Resolution No. 1321 P.D., dated the 3rd October 1931, we were appointed a Committee to enquire into the occurrence at the Hijli Detention Camp on the 16th September 1931. The terms of reference were to investigate the occurrence, its causes and incidents and to submit to the Government of Bengal a report of our findings.

We assembled at Hijli in the evening of Monday, the 5th October, and began our investigation the following day. Both the detenus and the camp staff were represented by legal advisers who were allowed to cross-examine witnesses. After the evidence was recorded we allowed the legal advisers to represent their respective cases fully before us. We went round the Detention Camp as many as four times altogether, including a visit we paid at night time in order to see what the place would look like (with the compound lamps all lighted) at night.

We examined 58 witnesses altogether, out of which there were as many as 21 detenus and 4 "Faltus", which means convict servants working as attendants on the detenus inside the camp. Besides these witnesses as also the medical witnesses, the police witnesses and the Commandant, Mr. Baker, we examined three gentlemen who apparently had very little connection with the incident in question, and these three witnesses were Rai Sahib Anath Bandhu Chakravarti, the Assistant Commandant, who was lying ill at his house at the time, his nephew Babu Ambica Charan Roy who was at the time living with the Rai Sahib, and Babu Birendra Kumar Das Gupta, the jailor of the additional special jail at Hijli. With the exception of Rai Sahib Anath Bandhu Chakravarti, Babu Ambica Charan Roy and Birendra Kumar Das Gupta, Captain N. N. Chaudhuri, the Civil Surgeon of Midnapore and Dr. Mazumdar and Dr. Jotindra Mohan Das Gupta, two doctors belonging to the Railway Hospital at Kharagpur, who in a sense may be called independent witnesses practically all the other witnesses we could examine, were interested, belonging as they did either to the side of the detenus or to the side of the staff. In view of this fact we have had to consider the statements of these witnesses very carefully in the light of probabilities and such independent or circumstantial evidence as was found available.

DESCRIPTION OF THE CAMP.

For the better understanding of this report we have appended a plan of the Detention Camp drawn to scale. The plan shows the position of the sentries on the night of the 16th September. The detenus are housed in what was meant to be the Collectorate of the new district of Hijli lying east and west. This is a long and high two-storeyed building; in the centre is a lofty tower which is a landmark for miles around. For the accommodation of the camp a space 1,000 feet long and 700 feet broad has been enclosed with a double fence of barbed wire. The building is in the middle of this space or compound. Besides the surrounding fences there are several internal fences of barbed wire; in particular there is barbed wire on each side of the road which leads from the main gate to the south-east corner of the building. The guard room is opposite and close to the main gate. The quarters of the guard constables are about 400 yards to the west of the guard room. The Commandant and Assistant Commandant live about 3/4 mile and the armed Inspector about 1-1/2 miles from the main gate but are connected with the guard room by telephone.

THE UNDISPUTED FACTS.

The occurrence which we are to investigate was the opening of fire by the guard on the detenus in Hijli Detention Camp on the night of the 16th September at about 9-30 p.m. Before we proceed to analyse the evidence it would, in our opinion, be convenient to state briefly the points about which there is no dispute.

There is no dispute that an alarm was given by the sentry inside the camp. There is no dispute that a number of constables rushed into the camp under Havildar Rahaman Khan. There is no dispute that the constables opened fire on the main building in the camp where the detenus were residing; and there is no dispute that as a result thereof two Detenus Babu Santosh Kumar Mitter and Babu Tarakeshwar Sen Gupte, were killed, one on the ground floor of the building and the other upstairs, and a number of other detenus, twenty altogether, received injuries, and in some cases the injuries were of a severe nature necessitating in one case—the case of detenu Babu Gobinda Pada Dutt—the amputation of the left arm. It is undisputed also that the sentries and some of the constables who entered the compound after the alarm was given were armed with smooth-bore. Martini Henry muskets with triangular bayonets, that those who fired seem to have used ball and buckshot indiscriminately and that some of the injuries on the detenus were gunshot wounds, some were tabs such as a bayonet might have caused and some bruises that might have been due to blows from a lathi or the butt of a musket. But the two parties, we mean the constables on the one side and the detenus on the other, were at veriance as to how the incident had begun and as to how the occurrence took place.

CONSTABLES VERSION.

The version of the constables was as follows. There was an interference by some of the detenus with sentry No. 3, Chandra Singh. These detenus made a deliberate attack on Chandra Singh, whereupon Chandra Singh fired a shot in the air and raised an alarm saying "Guard turn out" and two patrol constables, Chandrikalal and Nashib Singh, who had come to his aid, also fired shots. Thereupon the detenus ran away. There was a similar interference with sentry No 7, Sirajul Hussain, whose bayonet was snatched away and who had to fire as many as three shots in order to drive away his assailants. Some of the detenus were then making for sentry No. 8. In the meantime the guard, which is located in a building opposite the main entrance to the camp, on hearing the alarm, turned out and came between the two gates in charge of Havildar Shekhar Singh. Shekhar Singh, however, left the men there and went back to the guard room to get orders from the Havildar-in-charge Ramsevak Pande as to whether the men should be taken into the camp. The Havildar-in-charge sent a telephone message immediately to the Assistant Commandant Rai Sahib Ananth Bandhu Chakravarti, telling him that a riot had begun inside the camp between the sepoys and the Babus and asking him to give the information to the Commandant, Mr. Baker. A telephonic message was sent to Inspector Marshall also, who was in his house at the time, about 1-1/2 miles away. In the meantime the men between the two gates were joined by several other constables —the alarm party—who arrived in charge of another Havildar, Rahaman Khan, and under orders of Rahaman Khan in inner gate was opened and all the constables assembled there rushed in Rahaman Khan, however, halted the men near a culvert which was only a few yards beyond the inner gate and 35 yards from the main building. Leaving his men there, according to the story of the constables, Rahaman Khan advanced with 2 or 3 sepoys and proceeded in the direction of sentre No. 7. Meanwhile the detenus had begun advancing towards the sepoys armed with mosquito-net poles, when two constables Haring Singh and Ramjatan Singh, who had nothing but a small 'danda' and a stick in their hands, approached the angry detenus with folded hands and entreated them not to advance any further; and when the detenus without paying any heed to the entreaties of Haringe and Ramjatan hit them with mosquito-net poles, and when the detenus in the building were throwing down missiles such as brickbats, mosquito-net poles, etc., the sepoys opened fire, and as their intention was not to hit any one of the angry crowd of detenus but only to frighten them away, they fired high. On this firing the detenus retreated, after which the Havildar-in-charge, Ramesvak Pande, came and ordered them back to the guard room. Rahaman Khan's case was that when proceeding to-wards sentry No. 7, he had managed to go past the detenus and from No. 5 to see if there had been anything wrong there, after which, on hearing Ramsevak Pande crying out, he returned. Mr. Baker, the Commandant, who happened to be in the Kharagpur Officers' Club at the time, on receiving the telephonic message from Rai Sahib Anath Bandhu Chakrawarty, immediately left for the camp and arrived there about 10 minutes after the occurrtnce, almost simultaneously with Inspector Marshall, and finding everything quiet he went round the sentry posts, coming to sentry No. 3 first, Nos. 4 and 5 next and to No. 7 last. When he was going away from sentry No. 7 he met detenus Babu Prafulla Ghose who asked him to come and see the injured persons inside the building and to make arrangements for medical relief. Mr. Baker went into the building, saw the injured detenus, sent a telephone message to Dr. Mazumdar at Khargpur and had the wounded persons removed to the Kharagpur hospital as quickly as possible.

DETENUS' VERSION.

According to the detenus' case there was no interference either with sentry No. 3 or with sentry No. 7 or with sentry No. 8. There 6was an alarm given, but according to them (to detenus) it was a pre-arranged affair. The sepoys rushed in through the inner gate shouting "Hukum Mill Gia, Sala Log Ko Maro," came up the road leading from the gate to the main building, and from a place which was about 20 yards from the southeast corner thereof began firing indiscriminately on the building without any provocation of any kind to them. As a result of this firing Babu Santosh Kumar Mitter was on the ground floor was shot down, Babu Tarakeswar Sen Gupta who was upstairs was also shot down, and a number of other men received gunshot wounds. According to the detenus some of the sepoys then came into the building and assaulted some of the inmates there with bayonets, lathis etc., and some of them also fired a few shots there causing injuries thereby, and afterwords, they all left. Mr. Baker, the Commandant, arrived according to some, half an hour, according to some others again an hour and a half after the incident.

EVIDENCE ANALYSED.

From what we have stated above it would appear that the fact that there was an alarm given is undisputed. That being so, the question whether there was any interference with sentry No. 3 and whether there was any scuffle there of any kind has no great importance in itself. It derives its importance only in connection with the question whether the alarm was prearranged or not—a point which was disputed before us.

On behalf of the detenus it was urged that the whole thing was prearranged, the alarm as also the whole affair. We are unable to agree in this view of the matter. The facts and circumstances which were disclosed before us in evidence would not be consistent with this theory. To begin with, the evidence of Babu Tarapada Gupta, one of the detenus clearly shows that the fidst thing that he heard was a sound coming from the south-west of the tower hall, and the place where sentry No. 3 was posted was on the south-west of the tower. Then, if the whole thing, including the giving of the alarm, was a pre-arranged affair, there would hardly be any explanation of the fact that a man was found by some of the detenus running towards the gate crying "Kuchh Nehi Hua, Kuchh Nehi Hua, Rokho, Rokho." Possibly this man was one of the patrol constables, who, when he found that the detenus after that olmal' near sentry No. 3 had left the place, and when he heard that sepoys had assembled between the two gates, ran towards the gate in order to prevent an inrush of the constables. Then, if the whole affair had been a prearranged one, the Havildar-in-charge would not have sent that telephonic message so soon to the Assistant Commandant, for if Mr. Baker the Commandant, would happen to be at home at the time he would be arriving at the place in 3 or 4 minutes after getting the message. We are, therefore, of opinion that there was some kind of interference with sentry No. 3 in consequence of which Chandra Singh gave the alarm, and that the whole thing was not a prearranged affair as the detenus wanted us to believe. But the story that Chandrikalal and Nasib Singh participated in the incident that happened at sentry post No. 3 seems to us to be extremely doubtful. Sentry No. 3 did not tell Mr. Baker anything on the point when Mr. Baker went round the sentries on his arrival at the camp soon after the occurrence, and although both sentry No. 3 and the two patrol constables Chandrikalal and Nasib Singh wanted us to believe that Nasib Singh and Chandrikalal remained with sentry No. 3 all the time till 10 p.m. when Chandra Singh was relieved, Mr. Baker did not find either of the two men, Chandrika and Nasib, there.

QUESTION OF INTERFERENCE.

While we are on the question whether there was any interference with sentry No. 3 we might deal with the question whether there was any interference or scuffle at sentry post No. 7. That there was some incident at this sentry post also can hardly admit of any doubt. Sirajul Hussain, the man who was at this post spoke about it to Mr. Baker very soon after the occurrence. But Sirajul's story of his bayonet having been snatched away from his rifle seems to us to be extremely doubtful. To begin with, Sirajul made no mention of this fact to Mr. Baker. Then the bayonet which Sirajul had attached to his musket could not be wrenched off. Any one who took it off would have to know the way in which it has to be turned before it can be removed. We may in this connection mention that the spot where the occurrence just outside the outer enclosure of the camp was within easy reach of where Sirajul Hussain was posted.

As regards what actually took place after the constables had gone in through the inner gate, the story which the sepoys gave us will not in our opinion bear a moment's scrutiny. Their story was that the detenus in the building were throwing missiles when there was a body of detenus armed with mosquito-net poles in between the bilding and where the sepoys stood. If there was any flinging of missiles by the detenus in the building in such curcimstances, the missilies were more likely to hit the detenus in front of the sepoys than the sepoys themselves who were hopelessly out of range if their own evidences is to be believed. As regards the little story of Huringi Singh and Ramjatan Singh, with nothing else that a small danda in the hand of one and a stick in the hand of the other, approaching the detenus with folded hands entreating them politely to desist, we are unable to place any reliance on it. In the first place, ordinarily it is not in the nature of these sepoys to behave in that fashion.

NO TRACE OF STICKS.

Secondly, there was no trace of their sticks (which they said were broken in thincounter). Then, this story of approaching the detenus with folded hands finds no place in the evidence that was given before the investigating officer soon after the occurrence. There is another reason why the sepoys' story that some detenus were standing in front of them on the camp compound at the time they fired cannot be believed. If the sepoys wanted to stop the detenus from proceeding any further towards them they would not have fired high as they did. They would have fired low to make their firing effective so that the detenus might not proceed any further towards them. In their evidence they no doubt say that when firing they had no intention to kill anybody but only to frighten the detenus away. If they had no other intention than to frighten detenus away it is difficult to understand why instead of firing to their left or right towards the maidan they fired upon the building itself, a building where so many of the detenus lived. The story of the sepoys that they did not proceed further to the north of the culvert which was only a few yards from the inner gate where they say they had been left by Havildar Rahaman Khan has been falsified, also by the testimony of Ramsevek Pande, the Havildar-in-charge, when Ramsevak says that he found the sepoys about 15 or 20 yards only from the building. Finally these constables' evidence entirely fails to explain the injuries other than gunshot wounds found on the detenus' persons. We are unable, therefore, to accept the version of the occurrence as given by the constables, and we are clearly of opinion that the constables were only about 20 yards from the south-east corner of the main building when they opened fire on the building, and that at the time they opened fire there were no detenus in between them and the building.

NO FAITHFUL PICTURE GOT.

While we are unable, as stated above, to accept the sepoys' version of the occurrence, we are unable at the same time to say that we have got from any one of the witnesses an absolutely faithful picture of all that happened that ngiht near the southeast corner of the building before the firing began. The detenus whom we examined wanted to show that they were wholly non-violent But against that we have the following facts. Some of the detenus must have been in an aggressive mood as is shown by certain incidents to be recounted later on, which happened before the occurrence of the 16th. h Althoug Khan Sahib Altafuddin Khan, Town Inspector of Kharagpur, started an investigation on the early morning of the 17th and although Mr. Douglas, District Magistrate of Midnapore, held a formal enquiry a day or two later, none of the detenus would make any statement to either of these officers. They never gave out the details of what happened to any one in authority until they were examined by the Committee. A version of the occurrence which is kept bottled up for so long must be received with caution, especially when it is on the face of it at least exaggerated. Several detenus put the members of the attacking party at 50 to 60, many of them armed with muskets, and say there was continuous firing for 10 to 15 minutes. This would imply the discharge of several hundred rounds, but as a matter of fact only 29 were fired from first to last. Again there was the admission made by Babu Hemanta Kumar Tarafdar at an interview with his brother on 19th September; he was overheard by Babu Tincori Sen, Sub-Inspector of Police, to say that some of the detenus wanted to attack the constables with mosquito rods but that he restrained them. There is the admission made by some constables to Inspector Marshall that there was a scuffle near the eastern porch of the building. Then, according to the investigating officer, although he did not find anything unusual anywhere on the compound, he found a few brickbats lying about near sentry post No. 8, as also one mosquito-net pole on the football ground not very from the corner, Mr. Baker also found two pieces of broken chairs lying on the ground near the south-east corner of the building. In addition to these facts there is the further fact that was elicited from some of the "Faltus" that the detenus go out for their strolls on the roads as well as on the 'maidan' till their evening meal time at 9, 10 or 11 P.M. None of the detenus would admit seeing any of their number outside the building on this particular evening except Babu Mahindra Chandra Sen Gupta, who, confronted with a statement made by him in Mr. Baker's hearing, admitted that some of the detenus were challenged by a Havildar for going too near a sentry, although he puts the incident earlier in the evening; and finally we have the slight injuries inflicted on three of the constables. Every one of these points taken by itself might be explained away. But to our mind the cumulative effect is to show that the detenus were by no means all non-violent.

DID ANY SEPOY GO INTO BUILDING.

There was a a certain amount of controversy before us as to whether any of the sepoys had gone into the building. The detenus' case on the point is that a number of sepoys came into the building, assaulted some of the inmates there with "lathis" bayonets, etc., and fired some shots also inflicting injuries on some of the detenus thereby. On the one hand there is a total denial of this by the constables; on the other there is the positive evidence of a number of detenus. Dr. Mazumdar of the Kharagpur hospital who examined the wounded persons after the occurrence deposed that he saw in many cases wounds which had left burns or had scorched the skin on some of the detenus, indicating thereby that in those cases there had been firing from very close quarters. But the evidence of Dr. Mazumdar does not in some cases fit in with the testimony of the detenus themselves. The detenu, Babu Kunja Behari Bose, in his deposition stated that one of the sepoys, who had come upstairs, fired a shot at him which grazed his back causing a singeing there. Dr. Muzumdar, however, did not find the marks of any such injury on Babu Kunja Behari Bose. According to Dr. Mazumdar, he found on detenu Babu Aswini Kumar Guha a burn above his right elbow, and according to the doctor this burn had been caused by a shot from close quarters. The story which Babu Aswini Kumar Guha himself gave was that he got two shot wounds from some distance. The same may be said about the wound which was found on detenu Babu Shibdas Lahiri. It can, therefore, be very reasonably contended that the description of the wounds as given by Dr. Mazumdar is not of much value on the question whether the gunshot wounds which were found closely him on some of the detenus had been from close quarters or not.

If the question of the entry of the sepoys into the building rested only on the depositions of the detenus with this evidence of Dr. Mazumdar, we would perhaps have some hesitation in holding that the sepoys had really gone into the building. But there were some other circumstances in the case which, in our opinion, can leave out room for doubt that the constables did actually go in. Babu Tarakeshwar Sen Gupta was the detenu who was shot dead while standing on the upper verandah. Besides the gunshot wounds which were found on him by the Civil Surgeon of Midnapore, who held the "post-mortem" examination, Babu Tarakeswar had two other injuries on his head, and these two injuries, according to the Civil Surgeon, had probably been caused by a blow. According to the Civil Surgeon they could not possibly have been caused by a fall after the man had received the gunshot wounds. The two injuries on the head of Babu Tarakeshwar Sen Gupta could not therefore be explained in any other way than that he was hit by some one of the sepoys who had gone upstairs, remembering that Babu Tarakeswar, according to the evidence, was a man who could not walk about with ease.

WAS THE FIRING JUSTIFIED.

We have recorded our findings to what took place in the evening of the 16th September. Having regard to our findings on the question of the alarm raised and also on the question whether the alarm was pre-arranged or not, we hold that the entry of the sepoys into the compound after the alarm had been given was justified. But there was, in our opinion, no justification whatever for the indiscriminate firing (some 29 rounds were found to have been fired) of the sepoys upon the building itself, resulting in the death of two of the detenus and the infliction of injuries on several others. There was no justification either for some of the sepoys going into the building itself and causing casualties of various kinds to some others of the detenus.

(To be continued.)

Agent:— C. MACDONALD & CO. Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

FULL TALKIE OF
MADANS
OF
"SHIRIN-FARHAD"
and
"LAILA MAJNU"
FAME
RECORDING ON POPULAR
"R. C. A."

GRAND GALA OPENING DAY 7TH NOVEMBER

HARISCHANDRA

OR "TRUTH-INCARNATE"

With MD. NAWAB And
MISS SHARIFA
At
West-End
Talkies
Lamington Road.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

SPECULATIVE SHORTS COVERING

Technical Situation Weakening

Bombay, Nov. 2.

Bullish feeling prevails all over the cotton world and every man in the cotton line looks for sensational advance. Some believe cotton is a good investment and others prefer cotton in place of gold. Farmers are holding the crop in hopes of better prices and spinners are buying freely fearing big advance. A few weeks back, when artificial measures were required to save cotton prices from a drastic fall now without any important measure prices are hardening. Of course, some are led to believe that there will be no cotton plantation in the United States of America next season, but when the time for planting comes, we will hear of small reductions here and there. Present prices of American cotton are satisfactory as the yield per acre has increased by about 40 to 50 per cent. The present price of 7 cents which is considered to be an unduly low level is not so low as with 50 per cent increase in cotton yield, the American cotton grower gets 40 to 50 per cent more on his total crop. Of course, suspension of gold standard by Great Britain has induced good demand for Lancashire goods but one has to make provision for the buying capacity of the consuming countries. If the cheapness of goods attracts demands, likewise when it becomes dear the demand must fall off. American cotton growers and co-operative marketing associations are holding large quantities of cotton and sooner or later, they will be thrown on the market. The political and financial situation in several countries is still causing anxieties. Thus we see no reason to be too bullish near the top of the market and prefer purchases only in weak markets.

On Saturday the New York Cotton futures market was firm and fairly active on improved buying influenced by the strength of Wall-Street and covering by shorts. Prices after advancing 11 points closed unchanged to 3 points higher. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 6.70c.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet and closed 1 point lower to 1 point higher. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 6.47c.

The Liverpool cotton futures market advanced on foreign buying. Prices advanced on trade calling and the lower exchange. There was little offering and the session ended in a rise of 11 to 8 points. Middling American spot cotton prices closed 6 points higher at 5.05c.

East Indian cotton prices advanced 14 points and Egyptian Cotton prices closed 6 to 4 points higher.

The Alexandria cotton futures market was quiet but steady and closed at a rise of 1 to 11 points.

REUTER'S NEW YORK WEEKLY COTTON REVIEW.

Prices fluctuated within a range of 50 points with advances encountering Southern hedging and liquidation and with declines bringing in Trade and Commission House buying. This state of affairs reflects, on the one hand a continued fear of pressure from the accumulating supply in the South and on the other hand a confidence in ultimate values encouraged by the low levels and a determined Southern holding movement. The latter is strengthened by the announcement made by the Department of Agriculture that stored cotton would be accepted on the basis of 3 cents per pound as collateral security for seed loans. Such loans now maturing are believed to aggregate 30 million dollars. Rains further delayed picking in the Western and Central Belts but good progress is reported from the Eastern Belt. Rain caused a little loss of lint but traders expect a maintain or even a slightly increased crop estimate on the 9th November. Some Southern mills are reported to be buying far ahead, believing that purchases at the current levels will prove advantageous for meeting future competition.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. January Highest 6.81. (11.47 a. m.) Lowest 6.70 (Close)

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta & Co., have received the following cable information from their Foreign Friends.

Liverpool:—New York cables, co-operatives selling and hedge selling.

New York.:—Believe market passing through digestive period with next important movement upward. Believe differences will widen rather than narrow from this level. If Co-operative Brokers continue sell same scale, looks like they will have no interest in future market.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Nov. 2.

Receipts into Bombay:—

		Since 1st Sep.
In full-pressed bales.	31-10-31	This year
Khandesh	39	2.535
Central India	309	5.515
Barsi and Nagar	144	1,305
Hyderabad-Gaorani		321
Berar	588	11.373
Central Provinces	130	4,191
Total Oomras	1,210	25,240
Dhollera	23	3.377
N-W Provinces	50	2.514
Rajputana	134	1,915
Sind-Punjab	60	5,490
Broach	79	5,231
Coompta & Dharwar	26	3,029
Westerns-Northerns	204	2,101
Cocanada		3
Tinnevelly & Cambodia		233
Persian	10	343
American		12.252
Egyptian & African	1.252	15,912
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		53
Total ...	3,048	77,748

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sep. to 29th Oct

In full-pressed bales.	31-10-31	This year.
Europe	875	35,343
Japan & China	2.373	106.789
Coast Ports	220	12,367
Up-country by Rail		20,402
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		30,371
Total ...	3,473	205,272

LONDON EXCHANGES

Opening Rates

	London, Nov. 2. Saturday's Closing	Monday's Closing
T T London on Berlin	16.20	16.18
T T London on New York	3.83½	3.81¾
T T London on Amsterdam	9.51	9.49
T T London on Brussels	27.62	—
T T London on Madrid	43.50	—
T T London on Milan	74.62	—
T T London on Berne	19.70	—
T T London on Paris	97.62	97.25

SHANGHAI EXCHANGES.

To-day's Closing Rates.

T T Shanghai on London (2 months forward.) Not received

Market:

LIVERPOOL COTTON OPENING

	Opening
January	4.77
	Opening Range
January	4.77 to 4.78
March	4.82 to 4.83
	10-10 a.m. Price
January	4.76
March	4.83
Egyptian Futures:	To-day's Opening
Sakellaridis, November	Not Quoted
January	7.42
Upper November	Not quoted
January	Not quoted

Bombay Cotton

Bombay, Nov. 2.

Our market is firm. On Saturday prices advanced owing to weakness of sterling and to-day further advance is recorded on untimely rains. There is scarcity of contracts and heavy short covering has weakened the technical situation. There was extensive buying by option dealers and prices in Bombay market are unduly high. What will be the effect of the present disparity? It will have considerably adverse effect on the exports of our cotton and in spite of small crop, there will be no buyers. At present the statistical situation is very strong and delay in the arrivals of the new crop has encouraged bullish activity. The market is heavily long and any move to put straddles by selling in Bombay against purchases of American Cotton will reverse the situation. We think it safe to secure profits at present level and on all strong markets as we anticipate there will be favourable opportunities to replace purchases.

The market opened at Rs. 191/4 for Broach A./M. delivery and declined to Rs. 190/8 on profit taking. At this level there was heavy buying by option dealers and prices advanced to Rs. 192. Thereafter the market ruled quiet at Rs. 191/4. Liverpool market opened firm and our market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:

Broach A/M Rs. 191/3
Oomra D/J Rs. 166/4
Bengal D/J Rs. 148/4

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 2.

Nov.	106.70
Feo.	107.20
May	108.20

READY COTTON SALES

Bombay, Nov. 2.

64	G G. Kesha Vinchhin	151
61	G G Kesha Dhamangaon	175
100	Japan T & Co Bhusaval	160
100	Arjun Khimji Darwah	166½
27	P Crystal & Co Harij	180½
193	P Crystal & Co Warora	182
46	P Crystal & Co Chandur old	158
34	P Crystal & Co Rajkot	153½

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 2.

Bengal Superfine	157
Bengal Fine	152
Bengal F.G.	147
Sindh-Punjab Fine	152
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	147
Wardha-Hingt Fine	181
Nagpur Sawner Fine	183
Yeotmal Fine	171
Arvi Fine	173
Amraoti Fine	170
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	170
Mulkapur Fine	166
Khandesh Fine	165
Muthia F.C.	155
Nanded/Purna F.G.G.S.	173
Jalna/Sailu F.G.G.S.	168
Parbhani F.G.G.S.	170
Burwah Sanavad Fine	172
Ujjain/Shujaulpur Fine	170
Broach Fine	195
Broach F.G.	184/85
Cambodia	260
Miraj/Sangli	220
Compta Good	230
Jinja	280
Buscga	290

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS

Ex-Godown

Bombay, Nov. 2.

Filtered Cocoanut oil ready Rs. 422 per ton.

Filtered Til Seed oil ready Rs. 18/8 per case of 84 lbs.

Cocoanut Cake ready Rs. 107 per ton.

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Nov. 2.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Mint Gold ready	26	1	0
Mint Gold 1st settlement	26	0	0
Mint Gold 2nd settlement	26	0	0
Silver Ready	59	8	0
Silver 1st settlement	56	0	0
Silver 2nd settlement	55	8	0

THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Nov. 2.

Castorseeds May delivery Opening Rs. 34/9; Highest Rs. 35/4; Lowest Rs. 34/4; Closing Rs. 34/13/6

Groundnut seeds February: Opening Rs. 35/9; Highest Rs. 36/14 Lowest Rs. 35/7/6; Closing Rs. 36/7.

STOCKS & SHARES.

FIRM OPENING FOLLOWED BY INCREASED SELLING.

Undertone Good.

Bombay, Nov. 2.

The share market opened firm in sympathy with a sharp rise in the prices of cotton owing to the reports of damage by rain. Untimely rains at this time of the year are likely to increase the difficulties of agriculturists and consequently it will tell on the buying capacity. The opening rise was followed by increased selling which depressed prices by the close. Tata Steel ordinary shares and Government Securities ruled very steady with better enquiry.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Nov. 2.

Bombay Dyeing 682, 77; 78;
Century 213; 9; 13; 11;
Colaba 75;
Crescent N; 53;
Fazul 322; 15; 17; 13;
Indore 307; 10.
Madhowji 10-12;
Nagpur 281; 77; 78;
New Great 130; 28;
Pearl 086; 31-14;
Simplex 81; 59;
Swadeshi 223; 13;
Burma 355; 51; 55; 52;
Hydro 107;
Tram 100--5;
Deff. 341.
Ord. 29-6; 14; 8;
Bundi 14-6;
Indian 170; 66;
Katni Ord. 150;
Alcock 87;

MILLS

Bombay, Nov. 2.

100 Ahm. Advance	245
50 Apollo	1-0-0
10 Bom. Cotton P.	2-8
500 Bom. Cotton	95-0
250 Bombay Dyeing	678-12
250 Bradbury P	127-8
250 Bradbury	135
100 Century	211-14
500 Central India P	412-8
100 Central India	273-2
100 Colaba	75
100 Coorla	115
100 Crescent	53-12
250 Currimbhoy	46-4
250 David	80
250 Dawn	480
200 Ed. Sassoon	30
1 E.D. Sassoon D.	0-3-6
100 Elphinstone P	20-12
100 Elphinstone	3
250 Fazulbhoy	313-12
100 Finlay	70
1000 Framji Petit	150
100 Gokak	82-8
1000 Hindustan	1185
100 Indore-Malwa	310
250 Jamshed	3-0
50 Kastoorchand	8-6
100 Khatau	80
100 Kohinoor	115
250 Laxmi	677-8
100 Madhowji	10-12
250 Madras United	260
1000 Maneckji Petit	700-0
100 Meyer Sassoon	20-0
1000 Morarji	295
50 Mysore	100
200 New Great P.	130
200 New Great	128-12
100 New City	43.12
250 Pabani	96-14
250 Pearl	181-1
100 Phoenix	260
10 Premier	1-4
100 Shapurji	5
1000 Sholapur	1615
250 Simplex	50
100 Swan	55
100 Swadeshi	218-12
25 Tata P.	15
25 Tata	18
500 Vishnu P.	577
500 Vishnu	1080
1000 Western	680

BANKS

100-50 Baroda	59-4
50-25 Central	13-10
£10-5 Eastern	58
500 Imperial	850
500-125 Imperial Cont.	207-8
100-50 India	74-6
5 Union	3-0-6

CEMENTS.

10 Bundi	14-6
70 Gwalior	57
250 Indian	166-14
100 Katni 1st P.	100
100 Katni 2nd P.	102-4
40 Katni Def.	562-8
100 Katni	150
10 Punjab P.	8-10
10 Punjab	7-8
100 Shahabad	166-14

INSURANCE.

10 Jupiter P.	7-6
15 Jupiter	6-4
15 New India	15-2
200 Oriental	1400
10 Vulcan	4-10

ELECTRIC.

100 Ahmedabad	110-10
1000 Andhra Val P.	925
1000 Andhra Valley	558-12
50 Bom. Tram P.	60
50 Bombay Tram	100-15
100 Tata Hydro P.	100-5
100 Tata Hydro	107-8
1000 Tata Power P	992-8
1000 Tata Power	352-8

RAILWAYS.

500 Ahm. Prantij	658-12
100 Amritsar Patti	20
100 Central Province	71
100 Dho. Barramati	74-8
100 Guzrat	38
100 Mandra Bhon	50-8
500 Tapti Valley	576-4

MINING.

10 Central India	0-5
10 Shivrajpur	11-3
150 Tata Steel 1 P	110
100 Tata Steel 2 P	51-8
30 Tata Steel D	341-4
75 Tata Steel	29-8

MISCELLANEOUS.

100 Alcock	87-8
250 Bom Steam P	167-8
250 Bom. Steam	165
50 Bom. Telephone	39-8
8s. Brit. B Petrol	2-10
125 Bombay Burmah old	352-8
50 Bom. Burma New	125
100 Ind Bleaching	136-4
15 Scindia	6-5-0
3½ p.c. Govt. Paper	55-10
5 p.c. 1945-55 Tax Free	95-4

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Nov. 2.

	Bales.
Khandesh	39
Central India	309
Barsi-Nugger	144
Berar	588
Central Provinces ...	130
Dhollera	23
N-W Provinces	50
Rajputana	134
Sind-Punjap ...	60
Broach	79
Compta-Dharwar	26
Westerns-Northerns	204
Persians	10
Egyptians	93
East Africans	1,159
Cotton	3.043
	Cwts
Wheat	6,854
Linseed ...	1,853
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	84
Gingellyseeds	1.253
Poppyseeds	317
Groundnuts	9.261
Castorseeds ...	4,494
Rice	5.127
Myrabollams	505
Cottonseeds	971
Gram	1,502
Joowar	6.242
Maize	93
Barley	569
Bajree	1,873
	Tons.
Coal	665

WHEAT FUTURES—LIVERPOOL GRAIN EXCHANGE.

To-day's Opening Quotations Liverpool. Nov. 2.

Monday's opening quotations:—

December	5s 8d. paid
March	5s. 11d paid
May	6s 0 3/4d paid

Market: Steady.

RAW SUGAR FUTURES—LONDON MARKET

To-day's opening quotations London, Nov. 2.

Monday's opening quotations:—

NOVEMBER—	
Sellers	6/0
Buyers	6/1
Business done	—
DECEMBER	
Sellers	6/4 3/4
Buyers	6/4 1/2
Business done	6/4 1/4
Business done	6/4 1/2
JANUARY—	
Sellers	6/5 1/2
Buyers	6/5 1/4
Business done	—
FEBRUARY—	
Sellers	6/6 1/2
Buyers	6/6 1/4
Business done	—
MARCH—	
Sellers	6/7 3/4
Buyers	6/7 1/2
Business done	—

Market: Steady.

LITTLE'S
Deepavali Gift

8
Useful
Household
Remedies
in a decorated
tin box
for the
price of
the first
4
that is:
Rs. 3-8
only
Postage
extra.

For good Health all round in every home

L O B MEDICINE CHEST

Containing Eight useful household remedies:—
1. LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM for Aches and Pains
2. HENRY'S JVARA-HARI for Ague and Fevers
3. HENRY'S OMUM-CARPOOR for Cholera, Indigestion, Colic etc.
4. HENRY'S KILA-KOLD for Colds
5. L. O. B. LAXATABLETS a Safe aperient
6. L. O. B. COUGHTABLETS for Coughs and Bronchial Troubles
7. L. O. B. SKIN DRESSING for Cuts, Wounds, Bruises etc.
8. L. O. B. ANTISEPTIC, famous disinfectant.

Available at Chemists and Stores and from
Little's Oriental Balm & Pharmaceuticals, Ltd.
Bombay Depot.
PEERBHAI BUILDINGS, No. 2, 2nd Floor.
Princess Street, Fort, Bombay.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Nov. 2.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 55-8

4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 85

4 per cent. Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 84

4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 61-8

4-1/2 per cent. Bonds due 1934 Rs. 92

4-1/2 per cent. Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 67/8

5 per cent. War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 88-8

5 per cent Loan due 1939 Rs. 91-4

5 per cent. Loan due 1939-41 Rs. 84

5 per cent. Bonds due 1933-47 Rs. 95-4

5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 97/12

5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 94-8

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 99/12

6-1/2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan (Tax free) due 1935 Rs. 101-8

6½ per cent. Treasury Bonds due 1935 Rs. 100.

4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 57

4 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1974 Rs. 57

4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 57

5 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 74

6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 91

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1950-60 Rs. 91

Tone of market: Very steady.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Nov. 2.

3 months Discounts 5 11/16 p.c.
6 months Discounts 6 1/8 p.c.
Bank of England rate 6 p.c.
Call Money 5 per cent.
One month 5½ pe cent.
Three months 5½ per cent.
Six months 5½ per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Steady
Imperial Bank of India rate 8 p.c.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

	F.F. Bales	1931-32	1930-31
Receipts to date			
31-10-31 ...		3495000	4517000
Receipts Yesterdaay.			
31-10-31		67000	48000
Exports to date			
31-10-31		1761000	2217000
Stock at Ports			
30-10-31		4369000	3677000
Stock at Interior Towns			
30-10-31		1750000	1595000
Stock at Liverpool			
30-10-31		635000	755000
Visible Supply			
30-10-31		7856000	6971000
Quantity in Sight			
30-10-31		5589000	6418004
Quantity out of Sight			
30-10-31		2940000	2542000

MONEY MARKETS

Bombay, Nov. 2.

B. C. RATE:—
T T 1/6
D D 1/6 1/32

LONDON:—
Banking Selling T T 1/6 1/16
Nov/Dec.
Banks Selling D D 1/6 1/8.
Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/32
Jan/February.
Banks Buying T T 1/6 1/8
Banks Buying D D 1/6 3/16.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 15/32
Nov./Dec.
Banks Buying 3 mos 1/6 7/16
Jan/Feb.

NEW YORK:—
B C Rate T T 352.
Banks Selling T T 348.
Banks Buying T T 343.

PARIS:—
Banks Selling D D 722.
Banks Buying D D 802

JAPAN:—
Banks Selling T T 170 nominal
Banks Buying 60 days 165.

HONGKONG:—
Banks Selling D D 87 3/8.

SHANGHAI:—
Banks Selling D D 114.

SINGAPORE:—
Banks Selling D D 157 3/8.

JAVA:—
Banks Selling D D 70.

CROSS RATES:—
New York—London 3.83 31st ulto.
Shanghai—London 1/8 1/4 2nd inst.
Japan—London 2/6 3/4 31st ulto.
London—Paris 97. 95 31st ulto.
London—Belgium 27.50 31st ulto.
London—Switzerland 19.75 31st ulto.
London—Italy 74.75 31st ulto.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Very Steady.

Gold £5-7-3 30th ulto.; £5-7-6 31st ulto.

Silver London Ready 17 13/16 30th ulto; 18 3/16 31st ulto.

Silver London Forward 17 13/16 30th ulto; 18 1/8 31st ulto.

Silver New York Ready 30 7/8 30th ulto.; 31 1/8 31st ulto.

London Discounts 3 Mos. 5 11/16 per cent 30th ulto.; 5 11/16 per cent 31st ulto.

London Discounts 6 mos. 6 1/8 per cent 30th ulto.; 6 1/8 per cent 31st ulto.

Imperial Bank Rate 8 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 6 per cent.

MONEY—
Call 5 per cent.
3 Mos 6 per cent.
6 Mos 6 per cent.
Tone:—Steady.

Steady. India bought. Absence of sellers.

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

JUPITER GENERAL
has various schemes of LIFE INSURANCE to suit all.
J9

REGD. NO. B. 1063

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 3 1931.

JUPITER GENERAL
will gladly supply full particulars about life Insurance for mere asking
J10

Muslim Barrage Across R. T. C

BRAILSFORD EXPOSES TORY-CUM-COMMUNALIST SABOTAGE

"Britain Cannot Reconquer India"

WILL POUND STAND IF NEGOTIATIONS FALL?

(From Our Staff Correspondent).
LONDON, Nov. 1.

"The Election has meant wasted weeks," says Mr. Brailsford, in the "Reynold's Weekly," while discussing the plans of the Government to bring the Round Table Conference to an early close with the object of resuming its meetings in February next in India with a less numerous representation of the British side.

Mr. Brailsford has no objection, if the Muslims are assured and reassured about their future. But he thinks that is not the way of roping in the majority community.

Communal disputes are further than ever from the settlement and until they are settled, the Moslems refuse to discuss even the outlines of the Government which is to assume responsibility at the Centre. That is the first barricade across the road.

MAJOR ISSUES NOT TACKLED.

Mahatma Gandhi came to London as the spokesman of the Congress to ascertain whether the British Government would concede self-government in a form which he could accept as the moral equivalent of the ideal of Independence and Safe guards about the Army, Finance and the Paramountcy of the Crown are all vital issues.

Mr. Brailsford complains that none of these issues have been tackled except in private talks.

GULF WIDENS.

Sir Samuel Hoare, especially over the Army question, has left chasm between the position of the officials and that of the Congress unbridged and apparently unbrigeable.

"It is unfortunate that the National Government has not defined or even considered what concessions it will make, and the fate of the Conference will not be settled in St. James, but in private negotiations between Mahatma Gandhi and Mr. MacDonald, when after wasted weeks, the New Cabinet has leisure to turn from the Tariffs and the pound to India.

Fundamentals cannot be left indefinitely in doubt. The Congress has not surrendered anything by agreeing to the Truce. I, therefore, confess, I have little hope of an agreement when the main issues are faced. The National Coalition will not be the milder for its triumph, and Mahatma Gandhi on the other hand has behind him a large party eager to resume the struggle.

WILL THE POUND STAND?

The economic plight of the peasants is unbearable. Taxation since the Truce has increased, which has added to the Government's unpopularity.

India, if Civil Disobedience is started, again can check Lancashire's exports as before, and compel as before, its Government to go on borrowing in London.

Could the Pound stand the strain? But much more than the pound is at stake. We cannot reconquer India.

GIVING LONG ROPE TO GOVT.

Congress Not To Precipitate Issues

(From Our Staff Correspondent.)
LONDON, Nov. 1.

Unless the Government representatives give us tangible proofs for encouraging us to stay on in this country, we propose to sail on November 13 as arranged, said some of the delegates to the Round Table Conference, when I inquired, as to how long they proposed to carry on the work of the Conference.

Inquiries made in Congress circles elucidate the information that neither Mahatma Gandhi nor the other Nationalist delegates contemplate in a hurry to get back, as hey believe in giving the fullest opportunity to the British Government, for carrying out their part of the task of reaching an agreement with the Indian delegates. They are prepared to stay, as long as the British Government wants them, and until the last word on the whole issue has not been said.

It will not be very difficult, said a prominent Congressman, for us to go back and re-start the movement. But it is always better to give no excuse to the Britishers to say that we walked away abruptlyd. Patience on our part and hesitation on the part of Britain in coming to a decision will only enhance the value and validity of our claim for independence in the eyes of the British public.

GUJERAT'S PRIDE.

Mr. Ardeshar F. Khabardar, who is acclaimed to be one of the greatest poets of Gujerat, is to be entertained by Bombay on the occasion of the completion of his 50th year. Two functions are arranged to take place, next Friday and Saturday, when his services rendered to Gujerati literature which has been much enriched by his poems, will be publicly appreciated. Mrs. Lilavati Munshi, who is in this group, is the hostess of Saturday's function.

"BETTER BUSINESS IN INTERESTS OF UNDERDOG."

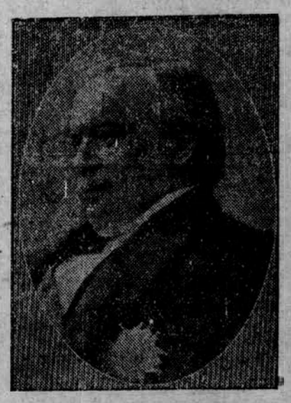
"Large And Practical Liberal Programme Never Tried"

LL. G URGES LIB-LAB CO-OPERATION "FOR COMMON ENDS"

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
LONDON, Nov. 1.

A significant plea, for co-operation between advanced Liberalism and Labour for common ends, is made by Mr. Lloyd George in an interview to the "Manchester Guardian," in which he declares that there is a fruitful belt of territory that the Liberal, Labour and progressive minds of all parties could cultivate together for years for the benefit of the nation. This will be "better business" in the interests of the underdog than that his genuine friends should be fighting each oher to death in their competing eagerness to give him first aid."

Labour must now realise that their area of recruitment and the recruiting conditions they impose, are too narrow for them, to become a truly national party for at least a generation. He concludes by pointing out that the Liberal and the Labour proposals have much in common, and that liberalism's large and practical programme has never been tried.



The Welsh Wizar who pleads for a Lib-Lab coalition.

"YOUNGMEN'S RASH OPPOSITION TO AUTHORITY"

What Mars Educational Progress

CHIDAMBRAN UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION ADDRESS

CHIDAMBARAM, Oct. 27.

Sir George Stanley presided today over the first annual convocation of Annamalai University when 23 out of 28 graduates were presented with their degrees and diplomas.

Raja Sir Annamalai Chettiar, founder and Pro-Chancellor of the University was present.

Mr. S. Ranganatham, Vice-Chancellor, delivering Convocation Address, said:

One of the most commendable features of the recent educational reform in India was recognition by universities that an extension of the domain of knowledge should be the highest goal of their efforts. Proceeding, he regretted that there was abroad a spirit of restlessness and disquietitude of rash and unthinking opposition to authority among youngmen in India to-day.

A PASSING PHASE.

"I shall not go into reasons for prevalance of such spirit, but I would fain hope that it is only a passing phase. The task of universities, however, in regard to the development of character is made doubly difficult by such situation but they cannot abandon their duty in this respect. They have to devise every possible means of training the rising generation by intellectual and moral discipline for great responsibilities which await them."

Concluding he said, constitutional self-government could not be a reality until there grew up well informed public oppinion among masses and such public opinion could only come into existence when education was far more widely spread than now.—Associated Special.

CENTRAL COMMUNIST PARTY ORDERS IMMEDIATE "CLEANSING."

"DISHONEST AND INCOMPETENT BUREAUCRACY."

(SPECIAL CABLE).
LONDON, Nov. 1.

Riga.—The whole system of transport, and food and clothing supplies in Russia has been crippled by the dishonesty and incompetence of the bureaucracy, according to the reports of the Commissars of land transport and food-supplies.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party has ordered an immediate "cleansing" of the whole system, by which experts will replace the officials whose only qualification is that they are Communists.

Meanwhile the Moscow Control Commission is dealing with the cases of high Communist officials, including the members of the O.G.P.U., who are charged with stealing the supplies of food and clothing, systematically.

PEASANTS FORCED TO BORROW MONEY TO PAY UP ARREARS

Narration Of Bardoli's Woes Resumed At Enquiry

ALLEGATIONS OF THREATS OF FINE AND ATTACHMENTS OF GOODS BY POLICE

(From Our Correspondent)
BARDOLI, Oct. 30.

The Bardoli Enquiry Court resumed its work to-day at the usual hour.

Vaghech, a village in Bardoli Taluka was taken up for examination.

Gowan Natha was first examined by Sjt. Bhulabhai. He deposed that he was not at home when the police raided his village. His mother told him what the police had done at his house. They came by the back-door and proceeded as far as the kitchen where she was cooking. They threatened her that if she did not pay, her property would be attached. They brought out a bedstead and some mattresses. Then they asked her to accompany them to the place where the Collector was sitting. The police took her there but some constables were posted at her house. She told the Collector that she was unable to pay. She begged Madhav Ranchhod to intercede. He agreed to pay Rs. 40 on her behalf. Thereupon the Talati gave him a receipt though the money was not actually paid on the spot. Madhav Ranchhod went to Kurel and borrowed Rs. 40 for the witness and a similar amount for Bhula Vallabh. He gave me the receipt and Rs. 40 which I handed over to the Talati. Madhav Ranchhod borrowed it from Sukha Govan. There si no written Khata. The witness had no cash except a sum of five rupees.

"STOUT BUT NOT RICH"!

Asked whether Madhav Ranchhod was in a good condition witness said that he was physically so but not financially. (Laughter). He was his uncle. Had he been well off he should not have gone to Kurel for a loan. The witness said that he had realised Rs. 210 out of the sale proceeds of his cotton. But the Government pleader asked the witness to give particulars of his sale when Mr. Gordon pulled him up and hinted that what the witness had said was enough for the purpose.

Next witness was an old, decrepit woman past sixty. She deposed that she was the mother of Govan Naran. She was alone in the house when the police came. They were seven or eight. Sitaram was one of the party. She said she could not identify Sitaram owing weak eyesight.

The witness deposed that Sitaram asked her to pay or get out. She was taken to the Collector. He asked her to pay immediately. A fat officer said that some one must go and attach her property. It was not the Collector but some fat fellow with a Topa. She was sent back. On her return she found that the police had removed two cots and some mattresses. Then she begged of Madhav Ranchhod to help her. He was her husband's brother. He said he would borrow and pay. The Talati then gave him the receipt.

In her cross-examination she said that she knew Sitaram because he broke through her hedge. She saw the Talati giving something like a receipt to Madhav Ranchhod. It was torn from a book.

TEST OF MEMORY.

Then the Government pleader undertook a searching examination of her mental faculties by asking her to repeat what had happened in her house for the last two days. In reply she said "Nothing" which meant nothing noteworthy.

Next to come was Sukha Govan. He knew Madhav Ranchhod. He was his daughter's father-in-law. He came to borrow money as the police were attaching Govan Naran's and Bhula Vallabh's property. He got me a loan of Rs. 80. Interest charged was eight annas.

Bhula Vallabh the next witness said he had set out for Surat but missing the buss he returned home. His mother told him that the lock of the cupboard was forced open by the police. A cot, a chair, and a bench were taken out. She was taken to the Collector. She begged him to wait till her son came home. Madhav Ranchhod is not a relation but a neighbour. He agreed to pay on his behalf. He gave him the receipt and money. The Talati gave him the receipt on his honour. Madhav borrowed the money from Sukha Govan of Kurel. He has not yet paid him back. There is no Khata as they had frequent dealings with each other.

"BECAUSE SIRDAR WAS IN PRISON."

Mr. Thakoreram: Why did you not pay the revenue for 1931.

Witness: Because our Sardar was in the prison.

Mr. T.: Have you any relation with him in your previous birth?

Witness: Just as you think.

Proceeding further the witness said that he could not attend to his crops for fear of the police who were posted in his village and were roaming in the fields.

Bai Bhikhi, another old woman of sixty-five was called in. She corroborated what the last witness had deposed. She was taken to the Collector. There were men with "Topas". The lock was forced open by Sitaram. Madhav Ranchhod agreed to pay Rs. 40. Then the police left.

THREATENED WITH FINE.

Natha Madhav deposed that he was at his fields when the police came. His mother sent his sister to fetch him. They threatened to attach property. He left two constables at his back door and two at his front door. He went to the village temple where he saw the Collector, the Mamlatdar, Sitaram and some police men. He said he had paid Rs. 22 only the previous evening. But they demanded Rs. 40 and threatened him with a fine. He had to borrow from Bhikha Chhita.

REMOVED IN HER ABSENCE.

Bai Mancha repeated the story that her doors were knocked at by the police. She opened. They demanded money. Two constables were posted at each door.

Then a woman named Jasoda was brought in. She said that when the police appeared she was frightened that she ran into her courted and hid herself. On her return she found some furniture, including a cot, two swings, some mattresses were removed. She said that she had to borrow Rs. 40 from a Dubla. He had money because he had recently disposed of a bullock.

D. B. Thakoreram tried to confound her by putting her roundabout questions but he was promptly pulled up by the Court.

Jhalawar's Farewell To Retiring Minister

JHALRAPATAN, Nov. 1.

The Information Officer, Jhalrapatan, wires under date today:—

H. H. the Maharaja Rana of Jhalawar is proceeding to Delhi shortly in connection with Princess Committee to consider his taxation proposals.

Jhalawar bade good-bye to the retiring Prime Minister, Colonel Benn to-day. The round of festivities included a banquet by His Highness, an 'At Home' by the present Prime Minister and addresses of farewell.

Colonel Benn in his reply referred to His Highness' beneficent rule, and solicitude for his subjects, and expressed the hope that the State would receive sympathetic and early consideration from the Government of India of its special claim for relief.—A. P.

RETRENCHMENT IN RAJKOT.

(From Our Correspondent).
RAJKOT, October 31.

More notices were served on clerks in Agency Services this week. Within a week of the abolition of the Council of Administration, the Departments of Research, Chemical Works and Agriculture are closed down. The staff will be relieved from November 1st.

THE STORIES OF SURRENDER

ANTI-CONGRESS PROPAGANDA BY "TIMES" EXPOSED

(From Our Staff Correspondent.)
LONDON, Nov. 1.

The report appearing in "The Times" that Mahatma Gandhi in trying to reach an agreement with the Muslims that he has given up adult suffrage, and has also surrendered the position of the Congress on the question of the Army, has caused considerable misgivings in Indian circles.

As Mahatma Gandhi is away in Cambridge I conversed with some of the delegates who expressed the view that "The Times" report was mischievous, and must have been intended to prejudice Mahatma Gandhi in the eyes of his countrymen. One of them reminded me of the persistent efforts made by this paper last week on behalf of the Muslims to misrepresent Mahatma Gandhi—who characterised the accounts appearing in "The Times" of what had transpired at the informal communal conversations, as wholly incorrect.

In this connection, it may be pointed out that the Bombay correspondent of "The Times", evidently with the object of prejudicing the English mind about the Indian issue, has cabled to his paper certain news alleged to have been sent by the London correspondents of Indian Nationalist papers to their respective newspapers. "The distorted nature of which has been obvious even to high officials."

EXPLOITING COMMUNALISTS

Tory Press Jubilant

(From Our Staff Correspondent.)
LONDON, Nov. 1.

With the publication of the Federal Committee's report as drafted by Lord Sankey, the Sunday papers once again harp upon the communal question as an insoluble problem beyond the reach of Mahatma Gandhi, and point out that India is not entitled to receive what the Congress is clamouring for.

"The Observer" in attempting to placate the Moslems, admits of the existence of the deadlock created by their desire not to participate in the Federal discussions, unless their greed for 14 points is appeased. It expresses the view that no real progress is possible, until the main points of the Muslims' charter and especially separate electorates are accepted by high caste Hinduism.

It contends that nothing could be more fatal in India than any attempt by the British Government to impose terms upon Moslems and other minorities in order to spare the Congress and the Mahasabha from having to make the open concessions that elementary statesmanship demands.

The paper concludes that the British Government is invited to do all the dirty work in advance for the convenience of those who want to turn it out. The proposition is ludicrous and impossible. The siren's strains are mellifluously directed to the Premier, but in Britain's and the world's navigation to-day, Mr. MacDonald has to be a Steersman like Ulysses.

A NEW CYCLING RECORD

78.183 Kilometres In An Hour

SPECIAL CABLE.
LONDON, Nov. 1.

Como.—Sgr. Manera, the Italian long-distance cycle champion, created to-day a new world's record for one hour's cling, which he covered 78.183 kilometres. The previous record held by M. Palliard of France was 76.280 kilometres. Sgr. Manera also broke records for 70 and 10 kilometres.—Reuter.

SOVIET TROOPS MASS ON MANCHURIAN BORDER.

U. S. PERTURBED: SENDS OBSERVER TO INVESTIGATE

LONDON, Nov. 2.

New York.—Conflicting reports of Sino-Russiao co-operatioa and the massing of Soviet troops on Manchurian border near Manchuli have resulted in the United States standing on observer to investigate conditions in North Manchuria.—Reuter.

BUILT FROM ROOF DOWNWARDS

British Press On Federal Structure Report

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
LONDON, Nov. 2.

In a leading article on the draft report of the Federal Structure Committee the "Morning Post" says that these rather fantastic experiments in constitution-building are breaking down not from any lack of goodwill on the British side but because the structure is built from the roof downwards and can be seldom made to stand, and because the Mohammedan and the Hindu although excellent neighbours will always refuse to live in the same house.

The "Daily Telegraph" says that the report leaves untouched a number of points such as franchise which is essential to its own restricted object.

The "News-Chronicle" declares that the report barely mentions the question which must be settled if all the rest is to have any reality at all. The minorities question must now be settled. It is quite impossible for it to be settled by anyone over the heads and against the will of Indians themselves. On the other hand as Indians must recognise that unless they now settle it themselves speedily the whole future of constitutional reform for India is in gravest peril.—Reuter.

Edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI and Printed and Published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company, Ltd., by VINAYAK MADHAVRAO RAWAR, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.